# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. MONDAY, JULY 19, 1880. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



FINANCIAL.

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A first-class Chambers' Folding Machine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 36x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at this office.

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**The "Temple" Cologne**

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**15 Per Cent Discount**

On all Garments ordered of us in July from and after July 5, 1880. EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTICE.**

A meeting of all persons connected with the Insurance Brokerage business will be held in the Club-Room at the Palmer House on Monday at 7:30 p. m. All Insurance Brokers are urgently requested to be present.

TO RENT.

JOBBING HOUSE FOR RENT in KANSAS CITY, MO., Six Stories, with basement, 70 feet Stone Front, by 125 feet deep by 50 rear; Hydraulic Elevators, with Steam Heating and every modern improvement. WM. B. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

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Be careful to buy only the Genuine


PROPOSALS.

**Proposals for Convict Labor.**

COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY, CANON CITY, July 14, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the labor of fifty able-bodied convicts will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the Colorado State Penitentiary until Aug. 31, 1880.

Said convicts will be let for a term of years not exceeding five. Ample shop room will be furnished.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a Bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, signed by at least two responsible parties, conditioned that the bidder will, within fifteen days after being notified of the acceptance of his bid, enter into written contract with approved security.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the State to do so.

All bids should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colorado, and indorsed "Proposals for Labor." W. S. McCUTCHEON, President.

D. H. NICHOLS, Secretary.

**Proposals for Rock Excavation in Detroit River.**

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 26 Washington-av., Detroit, Mich., July 16, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, July 31, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for removing the ledge of solid rock and boulders from the channel of the Detroit River at the locality known as "The Lime Kiln Crossing."

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank forms, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for removing Rock from Detroit River," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. WRITZEL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

**Proposals for Harbor Improvements.**

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 47 Milwaukee-st., MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14, 1880.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. on the 2d day of August, 1880, for work on each of the following harbor improvements, viz.:

Ontonagon, Mich.—Pier-extension.
Manistique, Mich.—Dredging.
Menomonee, Mich.—Pier-extension.
Green Bay, Wis.—Dredging.
Fox River, Wis.—Pier-extension.
Manitowoc, Wis.—Pier-extension.
Port Washington, Wis.—Pier-extension.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Parties proposing to bid must expect to furnish satisfactory evidence of capacity and good faith. For all information apply at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope thus: "Proposals for ——Harbor," specifying the name of the harbor in each case. They should be made separately for each work, and addressed to

Major HENRY M. ROBERT, Corps of Engrs, U. S. Army.

**Proposals for Harbor Improvements.**

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 421 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 15, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Friday, July 30, 1880, for the improvement of the following harbors, viz.:

MILWAUKEE HARBOR.—Dredging.
RACINE HARBOR.—Pier Extension.
KENOSHA HARBOR.—Pier Extension.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information apply at this office. Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Milwaukee (or other) Harbor," and addressed to

D. C. HOUSTON, Major of Engineers.

**Advertisement.**

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 17, 1880.

Separate sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M. on the 6th day of August, 1880, for work at the following places on the Upper Mississippi River:

1. Dredging in the harbor of Rock Island, Ill.
2. Construction of dams and shore protections of brush and stone near Alexandria, Mo.
3. Dredging in Quincy harbor, Ill.

Blanks on which proposals must be made, containing specifications and detailed information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A. MACKENZIE, Captain of Engineers.


CELLULOID GOODS.

*Celluloid COLLARS and CUFFS do not wilt in the warmest weather.* To compete with inferior goods, we will sell the *Improved Celluloid Collars at 25c. each; Cuffs, 50c. per pr. J. S. Barnes & Co., 86 Madison-st.*, Tribune building.


## PRESIDENTIAL.

### The Letter of Acceptance of the Hon. Chester A. Arthur,

### In Which He Elaborates His Views on the Leading Issues,

### And His Interpretation of the Principles of the Republican Platform.

### A Document that Will Be Read Everywhere with Great Interest.

### The Secret of Pelton's Efforts to Shield the Villainies of Tilden.

### Made the Scapegoat of the Latter to Avert Public Scorn,

### He Was Loaded with the Fruits of Sammy's Political Misdeeds.

### An Enthusiastic Gathering of Republicans at Columbus, O., Saturday.

### ARTHUR'S ACCEPTANCE.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Following is the letter of acceptance of Gen. Arthur:

DEAR SIR: I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies an approval of the principles declared by the Convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that I must stand in the front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have in New York and elsewhere done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and count have been again and again subjected, sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often placing not only in Congress, but on the Bench and in Legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic party, since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, has made these laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these election laws

BY REVOLUTIONARY THREATS

that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the Government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand which are likely in many States to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the Government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as National. More than this, the Republican party holds as the cardinal point in its creed that the Government should by every means known to the Constitution protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defense. A large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the Electoral College from former slave-holding States was the immediate result.

THE HISTORY OF RECENT YEARS

abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights, but bodies employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country, wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife. They sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievements will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience, and action, and equality of opportunity shall not be merely cold formalities of the statute, but living birthrights which the humble may confidently claim, and the powerful dare not deny.

THE RESOLUTION REFERRING TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE

seems to me deserving of approval. Surely no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for a cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in ability, fidelity, or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of public service may be properly conformed in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints, and the punishment of all official misconduct, should be prompt and thorough.

These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which of course I approve.

I will add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think, and speak, and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully, and fully discharges all his official duties.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE-PAYMENTS—

one of the fruits of Republican policy—has brought a return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit—all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

THE VALUE OF POPULAR EDUCATION

can hardly be overstated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confided to voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged so far as the Constitution permits by the generous cooperation of the National Government. The interests of a whole country demand that the advantages of our common-school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the Nation or the States should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

TARIFF AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement, national in their character, and should promote the development of our water-courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Four years ago, as now, the Nation stood at the threshold of a Presidential election, and the Republican party, in soliciting a continuance of its ascendency, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attend them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union, and which, according to all the teachings of our past history, will demand ascendency in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution. There is the gravest reason for the apprehension that exorbitant claims upon the public Treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the National Legislature by electing the Executive also.

There is danger in intrusting the whole law-making power of the Government to a party which has in almost every Southern State repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the Nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical, and patriotic administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, C. A. ARTHUR.

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, President of the Republican National Convention.

### TILDEN AND PELTON.

HOW THE LATTER DIED A SCAPEGOAT FOR HIS UNCLE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—A Democrat very prominently connected with the campaign of that party in 1876, speaking of the death of Col. Pelton, said, a few days since: "He died the scapegoat for his uncle." The gentleman then went on to say that it was perfectly understood among the managers that Col. Pelton had simply acted for Mr. Tilden throughout the whole cipher business, and that beyond question Mr. Tilden was fully aware of everything Pelton did. The gentleman continued at some length, denouncing the cold-blooded manner in which Tilden had turned on his nephew and driven him from his house for political effect. In connection with the same subject A. C. Buell, of the *Capital*, whose Democracy will not be questioned, prints a letter in to-day's *Capital* over his signature in which he gives an interview in regard to Col. Pelton with one whom he describes as one of the most eminent Democrats of New York, who has sustained close relations with Tilden. Mr. Buell gives the following as a conversation Col. Pelton had with this eminent Democrat

IN REGARD TO THE CIPHER DISPATCHES:

"As near as I can remember, he (Pelton) began the conversation by asking me if I had read a certain article in the *Capital*, and when I said I had, he remarked that it was hard to have to put up with that sort of thing. The gist of the article was that the cipher dispatches were not sent with Mr. Tilden's knowledge or connivance, but grew out of Pelton's own excess of zeal and lack of sense. The tone of it was very bitter and abusive towards Pelton, and made him appear in the light of a superserviceable young fool who had abused the confidence and misused the powers reposed in him by his older and wiser relative. This was what Pelton resented. He talked about the matter very freely and with much vehemence, and said among other things that, but for the restraint imposed upon him by his peculiar position, he would go and break your head with a cane. I told him he ought not to be affected by newspaper criticisms. He said that he didn't mind them ordinarily. 'But this fellow,' he said, 'has a peculiar advantage. His paper is read by the representative men of the country assembled in Washington. That's what hurts.

IT ISN'T WHAT HE SAYS

so much as the audience he says it to. Now you see there are no means of defense possible for me. The charges he makes and reiterates, that I did these things of my own motion, have their effect upon the minds of the representative men who read them. It is impossible for me to deny them, untrue and unjust as they are, for reasons that you understand as well as I do. The consequence is that a notion that I am the proper scapegoat of all this trouble will sink into the minds of the leaders of our party, and I will be forever discredited in their eyes. If the fellow would write me down a rascal I might stand it, but he persists that I was an ass, doing all sorts of silly things in my uncle's name, but without his authority, and then getting found out, and you know enough about the matter yourself to know that that is unjust and undeserved.'

"Do you mean to tell me," said I, getting interested, "that Pelton intimated to you that he was standing all that racket rather than give his old uncle away?" "That's about the amount of it. I undertake to say, to cut it short, that poor

PELTON STAGGERED SILENTLY

under the load of his old uncle's sins and crimes from that day until they crushed him, broken-hearted, into his grave. He made no sign, even when old Sam wrote that celebrated letter in which he accused his luckless nephew of futile dalliance. Poor Pelton bowed his head a little lower, winced somewhat, and took it all. It was a rare case of filial devotion on one side and cruel selfishness on the other. Old Tilden had position, power, and money; Pelton had nothing except what Tilden gave him; was nothing except Tilden made him. The old reprobate constantly impressed him with the idea that he must shoulder the ignominy of the ciphers in order to protect his (Tilden's) chances for renomination. Pelton felt that he was making a sacrifice of himself to save his uncle's cause, and he hoped that by and by success would come and wipe it all out. But when the Tilden gang were beaten at Cincinnati the hope on which Pelton had been living vanished, and the poor, broken-spirited boy lay down and died as he had lived, making no sign, and taking his secrets with him into the eternal privacy of his coffin."

### OHIO.

THE COLUMBUS RALLY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—That the Ohio Republicans are on the alert this year, and do not intend to be caught asleep, was quite apparent at the County Convention in this city yesterday. It was by far the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the kind held since the War. The nominations were the very best that could have been made, and the more far-seeing Democrats already admit that, unless they put forth theeir strongest efforts, this county, which gave Bishop 2,700 majority three years ago, will be lost. Gen. John Beatty was loudly called for, and, upon reaching the platform, was greeted with a complete ovation. His speech is regarded as the best he ever delivered, and was received with marked attention and frequently applauded. The General paid a high tribute to Hancock as a soldier, saying: "Sixteen years ago, while Wade Hampton, a representative Democrat of the South, at the head of his division, was waging a bitter warfare for the independence of the Confederate States and the perpetuation of slavery, the army in which Winfield S. Hancock was enrolled stood like an iron wall at Gettysburg and hurled back the Rebel columns as Gibraltar flings back the waves of an angry sea. Hancock," he said, "was

CHOSEN BECAUSE HE WAS

considered available. Available for what? That the Democratic party might hide behind the shadow of his brilliant record, and, while the public eye of the North was attracted in admiring the Democratic candidate, the Confederate leaders might marshal their armies and gain possession of the Government they failed to destroy." The General's reference to Garfield was received with the greatest applause and satisfaction. The closing portion of the speech was eloquent, forcible, and convincing, and that he sounded the keynote of the campaign is generally admitted. He closed as follows: "Of course it will be said that I am waving the bloody shirt. So it is, the costliest banner that ever greeted the public eye. It was colored and enriched by the blood of heroes. It suggests the innumberable sacrifices made by the Nation for personal freedom and political equality. It suggests memories of tender partings at the homestead; days of marching, nights of vigil,

AND FURY OF BATTLE.

It suggests the sudden clasp of fraternal hands on the field; the solemn farewell; the last prayer to God, and the missing man at roll-call. Under this flag we shall conquer. The time may come, indeed, when we shall fold it up tenderly and lay it away with care; but it is not now; it will never be until the Democratic party, saturated as it is with treason, ulcerated and rotten as it is to the very core, shall by the popular verdict be pronounced dead and damned. Its record is a catalog of crimes; its existence is a menace to good government, and so long as it lifts its brutal head to the sunshine it will be the duty of just men to strike."

OCTOBER PROSPECTS IN THE BUCKEYE STATE —SOME OF THE FACTORS WHICH WILL INFLUENCE THE RESULT—A COMPARISON BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—Ohio and Indiana being October States, they occupy a more than usual place in the eye of the country in this campaign. In both, the struggle for supremacy between the parties will this year be of more than ordinary importance; and, both being doubtful States, the result will be watched with great interest. Of the two, however, the campaign in the Buckeye State is likely to command the larger share of attention, owing to the fact of her furnishing the Republican candidate for the Presidency. And not only is this thoroughly understood by the rank and file as well as the leaders of both parties here, but the voters of both political creeds are fully aroused to an appreciation of the exigencies of the situation.

While it is true that there are to be found in this State hundreds of Republicans who pooh-pooh the idea of a Republican defeat in Ohio this fall, there can be found at least as many enthusiastic, sanguine Democrats who are jubilant over a prospective victory; but the tendency of the majority of both parties is neither to ridicule the idea of defeat, nor confidently claim victory as assured. A flying trip through the northern and central portions of the State, in the course of which I canvassed the opinions of the prominent workers of the two parties in those sections, has convinced me that they err who set down the result in the State as assurred; and that reliable men, both Democrats and Republicans, are cautiously preparing for a contest the end of which is as yet enveloped in obscurity, even to the most far-seeing political prophet.

On the question whether or not the defeat of either party in October will damage that party's prospects in the Presidential race, there is but one opinion: and though, in this respect, the Republican party would lose the most by defeat in October, it may be said here that the prospects for Republican success are much brighter than they are for the other side.

SOME OF THE POINTS

in favor of Republican success in October are these: First, the prestige which the selection of the Republican candidate for the Presidency from this State gives the party here, and the enthusiasm with which it is likely to inspire their campaign; second, the fact that the Republican State ticket is already in the field, and has been for some time past, while, owing to party differences, the Democracy have not yet named their standard-bearers nor formulated their platform; third, that, owing to the restoration by the recent Legislature of the Congressional districts to their old shape, the Republicans can count safely on a gain of at least three of them, increasing their representation from nine to twelve out of twenty; and fourth, that the Republicans are in a much better state of organization than are the Democrats.

A little enlargement on these several points will more clearly convey the impression that they are favorable to Republican success. Viewing them from an independent standpoint, divested of partisan prejudice, one cannot but see, in the light of careful analysis, that they are all such as are capable of adding strength to the Republican forces in the campaign.

AS TO GARFIELD

as a Presidential candidate lending new strength and force to the campaign of his party in the State, a common-sense view of the case would be all that is necessary to bring conviction of its truth; but the Democratic press throughout the country make the most forcible argument in favor of this proposition by their claims concerning the possible achievements of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, based on the choice of the Democratic Presidential candidate being from that State.

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania last fall was 27,927; in Ohio it was 7,129. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in an editorial, to-day, on Democratic prospects in Pennsylvania, claims that for certain reasons that State is debatable ground in 1880, despite the Republican majority of last fall. Among these reasons, it cites Democratic harmony in the State, and the fact that "the Democratic candidate has State pride in his favor"; and that "State pride, with a lovable candidate, is an immense power." Apply this sort of logic to Ohio, and, if it proves anything, it proves the first of my propositions. It is a question of simple comparison. If Democratic harmony and State pride in a Presidential candidate can overcome a majority of nearly 28,000 in Pennsylvania, State pride in a Presidential candidate, and *Republican* harmony in Ohio, can surely keep up a Republican majority of 7,000, even if it does not add to it.

ALREADY IN THE FIELD.

The second point in favor of Republican success in October is, that the Republican ticket was made up some time ago, and has already drawn the opposition of the Democratic press; while the people of the State have become used to it, and know its quality. On the other hand, the weak, shilly-shallying policy of some of the would-be leaders of the Democracy has delayed the nomination of their State ticket, or the promulgation of the issues on which they choose to make the fight. Through this policy, the differences in the Democratic ranks have been protracted needlessly; animosities have been kept alive, and old sores daily irritated; so that it will take more than the usual length of time, after their convention on the 22d inst., to restore harmony in the ranks. It is not to be expected—and I have nowhere heard it claimed—that the work of the Democratic convention to be held at Cleveland next week will not engender serious hostilities between the opposing factions, one or the other of which has to go under this time. If it is John G. Thompson and his clique that is worsted, then that takes so much strength away from the party; if, by the manipulation for which he is so much noted, John G. succeeds in keeping the upper hold, then dissatisfaction will reign supreme. Thus either horn is an awkward one to take hold of. Then, again, the announcement of the platform of the party and the nomination of their ticket will call out the fire of the Republican press; while the Democratic batteries, having already discharged their guns on the Republican platform and ticket, can make but a weak reply.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

I have cited the fact of the restoration of the old Congressional districts as a factor favorable to Republican chances in this campaign. The Democratic redistricting of the State in 1867 gave the Democrats eleven out of twenty of the districts in the Congressional campaign of that year. Taking the vote for Governor last year as a basis, with no change in the vote this year, the districts would return thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats; but such an estimate would hardly prove reliable. Of the twenty districts, seven may be set down as solidly Republican, and five wholly Democratic; five of the others—which may be classed as doubtful, and one of which is Democratic on the vote of last year—the prospects of the Republicans carrying them by small majorities are exceedingly favorable; but local troubles in the other three—one of which was Republican on the vote of last year—will probably give them to the Democracy. This is an estimate which would hardly meet the views of strong party-men of either political faith; still, it is as accurate as present appearances warrant. It gives a Republican gain of three Congressmen (strong partisans claim from four to six); and no reasoning Democrat would stake his reputation for sound judgment on a lower estimate. The prestige which this gain will give the Republican forces cannot fail of favorably influencing their chances in the November elections.

ORGANIZATION AND WANT OF ORGANIZATION.

The fourth point I made as favoring Republican success in October was the more efficient organization of the Republican forces as compared with those of the Democracy. The early placing in nomination of the Republican ticket and formulation of the platform have given them advantages which the Democracy, as yet without a ticket and without a platform, will find it hard to overcome. Further than this, the Democracy, beside their lack of organization, have numerous dissensions, which they will take with them into their Convention at Cleveland, and which must either be smoothed over there at that time, or be transferred to the State at large, and to the weeks intervening between the convention and October. In a former letter I gave some detail of the bitter fight which a portion of the Democracy of this State is waging against John G. Thompson, who erst has held the responsible position of chief organizer of the Democratic hosts. Thompson, placed dors du combat in a measure by the Ohio Convention to the recent National Convention, is to receive—so say members of this portion of the Democracy—his quietus at Cleveland; but Thompson is not yet defunct, and his enemies, who think to hold a wake over his remains at Cleveland, will probably find him a lively sort of a corpse. The echoes of the quarrel between the Thompson and anti-Thompson factions will undoubtedly be heard rumbling through the various sections of the State even until October. Placed in juxtaposition with this feud, which will have for its theatre the entire State, the petty local disturbance between the Grosvenor and anti-Grosvenor factions in Athens County—to which so much prominence has been given by the Democratic press recently, and which is the only dissension of any note known of in the Republican ranks—will pale into insignificance. And yet this fight against Thompson is only one of numerous dissensions in the Democratic ranks in Ohio; and the above-mentioned points are only a few of those that might be made as favoring Republican success in the Buckeye State in this campaign. JEFF.

### NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

DAVENPORT'S REVELATIONS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, July 17.—It is generally conceded to-day that Commissioner John I. Davenport is making out a strong arraignment of the New York Democracy in connection with the great election frauds of 1868. The Democratic members of the Wallace Senatorial Investigating Committee do not relish Davenport's testimony a bit, and captious questions have been put to him to break the force of some of his statements, but without avail. The main facts about the frauds are not new, but the details have been filled in, showing conclusively that the extent of the fraudulent naturalization was greater even than claimed, and the whole story has been given with proofs under oath by the man who knows it better than any other. He ought to, as he has made it a matter of investigation for years.

THE INTERESTING QUESTION

for outsiders is whether this same system of fraud has made voters for the Democracy in other States, and if so to what extent.

Mr. Davenport showed that in October, 1868, alone, 18,433 naturalization certificates were issued by the Superior Court in this city, and that in the same month in the Supreme Court there were 18,817 certificates issued by one Judge. In all, some 64,000 certificates were issued in 1868, and all but 3,500 of them in October.

Mr. Davenport presented certificates signed in blank by the Judges, ready to be filled up, showing how the work was done. He disclosed the system of standing witnesses, showing how 100 professional witnesses appeared for twenty applicants.

A most damaging point was that 37,000 blank certificates were printed for the Supreme Court in 1868, and all but 1,862 were used, showing that 35,138 were given out; though the records contained but 18,824 applications, a clean steal of 17,000 voters. Two aliens came into court and served in turn

AS WITNESSES FOR EACH OTHER.

That was another dodge. Men were naturalized within three weeks after their arrival.

Mr. Davenport had gathered 4,000 certificates with affidavits by the owners, that they had been given them before they had been sufficient time in the country.

To-day Mr. Davenport showed that Judge Barnard pretended to hear the cases and make out papers to 2,543 persons in five hours. On the files of the courts he had forged the names of prominent citizens used as witnesses who never appeared as such, names like August Belmont, John T. Hoffman, William H. Vanderbilt. There were

SEVERAL PASSAGES AT ARMS

between Senator McDonald and Mr. Davenport, in which the little Commissioner did not get worsted. In reply to Senator Blair, Mr. Davenport said when he issued the 3,000 warrants in 1878 against the holders of certificates, his belief was that they were fraudulent and void, or at least voidable, and his belief had not since changed.

Senator Blair asked, "What course do you intend to pursue officially during the approaching Presidential campaign and election in regard to these papers?" "If complaints are made to me I shall pursue the same course as in 1878, because I consider it my duty to do so. I believe all who hold those papers have by this time been amply notified that their right to them is contested, and has been called in question ever since '68."

Senator Hoar asked Mr. Davenport what the majority was for the Democratic Presidential ticket in this State in 1868. Mr. Davenport said the total Democratic vote was 429,883, and the Republican vote 419,883, leaving an exact Democratic majority of 10,000, of which the Democratic majority in this county was 60,554. He believed in this city there were about 40,000 votes cast on the certificates of 1868.

### ILLINOIS.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, July 18.—A very enthusiastic Republican gathering was held Saturday at Ellsworth and Saybrook, McLean County. At each place a magnificent pole was raised, 130 feet high and surmounted by flags. At Ellsworth, the Hon. Ezra M. Prince and Calvin Rayburn made addresses, and at Saybrook Capt. Jonathan H. Rowell and others spoke. The attendance was immense.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, July 18.—The Republicans of Williamsville, Sangamon County, had a rousing and enthusiastic rally yesterday. In the afternoon a very high pole was successfully raised, from which the largest flag in the county, except that on the State-House, was unfurled. Addresses were made by H. B. ("Buffalo") Miller of Riverton, Thomas Sterling, nominee for State's-Attorney; and Henry B. Kane, of this city.

### COL. WILLIAMSON.

HISTORY OF A LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN WHO HAS COME OUT FOR HANCOCK.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 16.—The Democracy have made another convert from the Republican ranks. Col. George Williamson, ex-Minister to Central America, is out in a letter in the Shreveport *Times*, severing his Republican alliances, and giving in his adhesion to Gen. Hancock. As the Southern Democratic prints are certain to make a noise over the conversion, perhaps some little of the history of the gentleman in question may not be amiss. The gentleman, to begin with, is like too many others of his class known as Southern Republicans. He was originally a Southern Democrat. He was of those claiming to be of the aristocracy, par excellence, of the South. He became a Republican only when there were prominent places to be had. He never was known as having any sympathy with, or as laboring in behalf of, the masses of the Republicans by whom he was surrounded. He was too aristocratic by far for that. He could condescend only to accept of the party-honors. Nobody ever seemed to know how to class him, in fact, as to where he was to be found. He was looked upon as quite as likely to turn up on the one side as the other.

He has generally been rated by the legal fraternity as a medium lawyer at Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana. He gained his title of "Colonel," it is perhaps needless to say, on the Confederate side of the house. The War over, he hoisted out his shingle as attorney-at-law, in partnership with Levissee, now a Special Post-Office Agent, at San Francisco. Either there was no money in the profession, or the qualifications did not come up to the Shreveport standard. The partnership, at all events, was a failure. Every Southern gentleman who fails in business turns as naturally to politics as a duck to water. Col. Williamson proved himself as no exception to the rule. He made his début, so to speak, in the spring of 1872. It was at the time of the great Southern "Reform" movement under Greeley. The Southern gentlemen were all fairly gushing over with "Reform." Col. Williamson took the disease, and took it bad. He joined the "Reform" movement with true Southern zeal. He naturally sought to place himself at its head. In cooperation with others, he was largely instrumental in the formation of a "Reform Convention." Its chief object seemed to be, to force its nominee upon the Democratic rank and file, much as Cincinnati forced Greeley upon the National Democracy at Baltimore. Williamson was nominated as the "Reform candidate." The rank and file did not take to "Reform" quite so readily. They refused to bite at the gudgeon as offered. The regular Bourbons bought out John B. McEnery. The banner of the "Reformers" was trailed in the dust. Williamson retired in disgust.

He was next heard of in California, where he made a speech for Grant. On the eve of the election he returned to Louisiana, and made a speech, upon his own invitation, in behalf of Grant and Kellogg, to perhaps seventy-five Republicans, at Lyceum Hall. It was chiefly remarkable for the evident feeling against the Democratic "Reformers" for their want of appreciation of his (Williamson's) superior claims. The Democratic press teased him at the time, for his evident discomfiture, most unmercifully.

Grant was elected, and Williamson, as a matter of course, went for a position. His Republicanism so far consisted in two or three speeches against the Democracy for failing to support him, Williamson, for Governor, and in his application as a Republican for place. He is understood, in fact, to have even failed to vote for Grant at the election, not being as yet quite sure that he would be on the winning side. Grant once seated, however, Williamson was on hand as the model Louisiana Republican of the day. He got on the soft side somehow, as said, of Secretary Bristow. He induced Bristow to urge him upon Grant for the Central American Mission. Grant conceded the appointment at Bristow's solicitation, and Williamson retired for the time to revel in the shades of the Tropical palm.

Some two years ago there arose, as understood, some disagreement with Secretary Evarts. The Collector of Customs at New Orleans, too, about the same time got himself into trouble. President Hayes sought to arrange the two troubles at the same time by the appointment of Williamson to the New Orleans Collectorship. Williamson hied him home, to step from the one soft place into the second. Alas for the uncertainty of human calculations! The Senate rejected the appointment, and Williamson was out in the cold. He returned to Shreveport, and started once again, as he had done before, by hanging out his shingle as attorney. Last May he came to New Orleans as one of the five delegates from Caddo Parish to the Republican State Convention. The Republicans *did not* select him to represent them at Chicago; and this, probably, may have had a tendency to freeze him out. Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, he procured the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District; and, later, again accepted a place on the Republican State Committee. The honor, however, was at best an empty one. The district is hopelessly bulldozed by the Democracy. It is a common remark with Republicans that the Democratic managers have undoubtedly the figures already made up. With Grant as the Republican National nominee, there might be a chance for another prominent Government appointment. With Garfield, the chances were probably estimated as doubtful. To be a Republican in Louisiana is not exactly the thing, you know, for a Southern gentleman. The situation becomes simply unbearable when there is nothing in sight. Williamson couldn't stand it, and Williamson has gone back to the Democracy. What he expects to gain, withal, is hard to be seen. He was originally, as a Democrat, almost nothing; he is morally certain to be as near nothing now. He is a gentleman of suavity and respectability. He is not noted as of either much force or learning, and has no political capital except his commission as a Confederate Colonel, and that amounts to but little, certainly, where Confederate commissions are nearly, if not quite, as plentiful as Southern fleas. Col. Williamson has taken none of the Louisiana Republicans by surprise. RENO.

### W. H. ENGLISH.

HIS RECORD AS A CHAMPION DOUGHFACE.

*Detroit Post and Tribune, July 16.*

After the defeat of the attempt to force slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and after the failure of the notorious "English bill," W. H. English was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress. He came to its first session in 1857-'8 in a very subdued and chastened spirit—for him. He had escaped the general wreck which fell upon the pro-slavery Democracy North in the elections of 1856; and he took his seat feeling very like a man who had seen all his companions perish in an earthquake. The insolence of his sneers at Abolitionists, Black Republicans, and "niggers," which we quoted the other day from a speech made by him in December, 1856, was abated, very much as the impudence of a bully oozes out after he has been knocked down. The first three months of the session he sat sullen, brooding over the situation. But on the 9th of March, 1858 (see the *Globe* of that date), he took the floor and proceeded to make a speech of apology and lame defense for his course in the Kansas-Nebraska business, and for the English bill. In it he piteously showed to his Southern masters the wounds he had received in behalf of slavery, and begged them to stand by him; and he also made a labored but vain attempt to explain away to the Northern people his motives. And he now came out in opposition to the Lecompton pro-slavery Constitution. The following extracts from this speech exhibit its cringing spirit and show the level of the man:

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill did not, as many fondly hoped, prove a termination to the struggle. It was but adjourned to another arena; and we Northern supporters of the measure went home to encounter as opposition, the fierce and vindictive character of which our Southern brethren have scarcely a conception; and which, I am sorry to be comp

man,—one who will unite the party. He thinks he lacks a little backbone, perhaps, but that an active campaign will secure his election."

"What did he say about Hancock?"

"Gen. Grant is thoroughly identified with the Republican party, wishes for its success, and is not for Hancock, and will be heard from at the proper time. His talk with Gov. Anthony upon this subject was free and full, and I understand him as expressing himself to the effect that he would take a hand in the campaign before it closed."

"You are satisfied, then, that he intends to cooperate with the Republican party?"

"I am, most certainly. His every expression was to that end."

## A CONTRAST.

EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DEBT PAID IN FIFTEEN YEARS OF REPUBLICAN RULE —HOW THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY RAN THE GOVERNMENT INTO DEBT.

*By Telegraph to New York Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Within two or three days a tabular statement, prepared at the Treasury Department, will be issued, "showing the reduction of the principal of the National debt, less cash in the Treasury, and decrease of interest charged thereon annually from Aug. 31, 1865, and monthly from March 1, 1877, to July 1, 1880." The statement differs from those issued on previous years relating to the same subject only in bringing the work down to a later date. The following table exhibits the result in summary form:

| Date. | Debt less cash in Treasury. | Annual interest charge. | Decrease in ann. int. as compr'd with '65. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 31, 1865 | $2,756,431,571 | $150,977,697 | ..... |
| Mar. 11, 1877 | 2,061,826,688 | 94,403,645 | $56,574,052 |
| July 1, 1880 | 1,919,328,747 | 79,635,981 | 71,348,716 |

Thus it is shown that during fifteen years of peace under Republican Administration $837,104,823.68 of the principal of the debt had been canceled, while the current annual interest charge is $71,000,000 less than at the close of the War.

In contrast with this remarkable showing it is useful to notice briefly the Democratic financial record for the last fifteen years of the rule of that party in public affairs, between the years 1847 and 1861. In those years of profound peace the public debt was increased $13,127,032.35, while the cash in the Treasury was reduced to $2,115,418.60. As the result of Republican honesty in public affairs during the fifteen years covered by the statement referred to 4 per cents command a premium in every financial market in the world. The result of the Democratic management for fifteen years is seen in the fact that in the year 1861 Government 6 per cents were sold at an average rate of $89.10 per $100, while in 1860 the Government was actually compelled to pay 12 per cent for money borrowed to pay current expenses.

## NOTES.

HANCOCK'S LETTER TO SHERMAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The editor of the *Sunday Herald*, who is an intimate friend of Gen. Hancock, and has long been prominent in the effort to secure his nomination, pays no attention to denials that Hancock wrote Gen. Sherman such letters as "Baldy" Smith has described, but says in to-day's issue: "We are sorry to observe that the Radical organs have abated their ardor to secure the publication of Gen. Hancock's correspondence with Gen. Sherman regarding the disputed succession to the Presidency. Has it dawned upon their minds that Gen. Hancock's letters have always served to raise him in the estimation of the public? We hope our Republican friends will insist that Gen. Sherman furnish this particular letter for publication."

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

There is some surprise among officers here that the *Army and Navy Journal* did not at least explain the connection of its editor, Mr. W. C. Church, with the great Peter Funk Oil Company which was advertised in his own journal for several months and in which advertisement, for five weeks, and while the money was being gathered from the soldiers, his own name appeared as Treasurer. There are several officers here who invested, and they are a trifle curious to see an explanation in the *Army and Navy Journal*.

A HANDBOOK.

A valuable handbook for Republican speakers has just been published by Mr. Henry O'Connor, of the State Department. It is a pamphlet of 108 pages. The vetoes of the extra session and such matter as is needed to explain that contest, official matters showing the record of the two parties on resumption, a review of the fraud in Maine, the Democratic record in regard to pensions and arrears of pensions, Southern war claims, and other subjects kindred to those named are among its contents.

## POLITICAL.

THE FIRST MINNESOTA DISTRICT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—The interest in Minnesota politics continues to be concentrated in the First Congressional District, where the split causes a great deal of uneasiness to earnest and disinterested Republicans. Both Dunnell and Ward are apparently preparing to canvass the district vigorously. Ward has bought a newspaper in Waseca, and proposes to make it his organ in the contest. Dunnell has an organ already in the Winona *Republican*, whose editor has the best post-office in the district, and is busily engaged in figuring out how Dunnell can carry the district in a triangular fight. All the newspapers in the State are discussing the First District fight, to the exclusion of their local politics; and the *Pioneer Press*, of this city, has been publishing several columns daily of communications from partisans of one side or the other, attacking and defending the legality of one branch or the other of the double-headed Waseca Convention, or the contested County Conventions in which the trouble commenced. The one of these deliverances is not encouraging. It is utterly hopeless to endeavor to get at the facts and determine the legality of one convention or the other. Both were tainted with fraud and irregularity. Both were founded upon contests confessed with more or less candor to be bogus. Neither had a majority of the regularly-elected delegates to the convention, armed with uncontested credentials. This has been made clear by the voluminous discussion; and it is about the only thing that has been made clear. The Waseca Convention was thoroughly irregular, and without authority to make a nomination. The Dunnell Rule of it was organized by the District Committee; and the Ward body organized itself without authority, and by the vote of a minority. Neither was fit to make a nomination which should command the respect of the district and the support of the party.

Of course, in such a crisis, the rational thing to do is for both alleged candidates to withdraw and make way for a new man, who should be the choice of all the Republicans of the district. Neither Ward nor Dunnell has shown any disposition to do this; and it is precisely in this respect that the discussion so far has not been encouraging. Dunnell's friends claim that he can carry the district against both Ward and a Democrat, and insist that he shall not withdraw. Ward could probably be pushed aside to make room for a third candidate, as all his supporters want is to beat Dunnell; but Ward will never get out of the way to leave a clear field for his rival. Thus there is an apparently fatal deadlock. A few disinterested Republicans in the district, and the whole party in the State outside of it, are laboring to break it and force both candidates off the track. If some approach to an accommodation is not soon visible within the district, the State Central Committee will probably take the matter in hand, and bring the stubborn candidates to terms. It is folly to talk about either Republican being elected in a triangular contest. The district is Republican by about 12,000 majority in a Presidential year; but in such a year the Democrats are sure to poll 16,000 or 18,000 votes. Dunnell will gain nothing from the Democrats. The reasonable probability is, that he will poll barely half the Republican vote. In 1878, when he had no Presidential enthusiasm to help him, though his Democratic opponent was a man of straw, Dunnell polled only 18,618 votes in the district. This year, the heavy counties of Mower, Blue Earth, Fillmore, Houston, Waseca, Faribault, and Freeborn will go against him. In a triangular contest Ward would get full half the Republican vote, and a Democrat would surely be elected. The Democrats understand their advantage, and are casting about for a strong man to make the most of it. They will probably nominate Judge Mitchell of Winona, M. J. Severance of Winona, or some other Democrat of high character and personal popularity, to make the race.

A triangular contest in the First District would bear possible evil fruit beyond the return of a Democrat and the imperiling of the Republicans' budding hope of controlling the next Congress. The Legislature to be elected this fall is very important. It has to elect a United States Senator and redistrict the State for the election of members of Congress and the next Legislature. Nearly all the counties in the First District are Republican, but some of them are so by a small majority. The bulk of the Republican strength in the Legislature comes from this district, but the change of a few votes would give their seats to Democrats. The division of the Republican vote in this district may not only elect a Democratic Congressman in a district where Garfield will have 10,000 majority, but may elect a Democratic Legislature in a State which will give Garfield 20,000 majority. And such a Legislature would not only elect a Democrat to the Senate, but would gerrymander the State so as to perpetuate its ill-gotten power, and give the Democrats half the Congressmen Minnesota will have under the new census.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 17.—The Presidential boom has settled down upon Rockford and Winnebago County with a marked degree of earnestness, and the campaign promises to be a hot and exciting one. The Republican party of the county has made its nominations for county officers, and steps are now being taken to have the Senatorial and Congressional conventions called as early as possible, so that the fight may be considered open. On the Presidential question both sides are awake to the importance of the hour. The Rockford Republican Club has been organized and in working order for some time; and now the Democratic faction follow with a Hancock Club, the first public meeting of which was held last Thursday evening. The old members of the party enthuse considerably; but the officers of the club find great difficulty in securing the "John Hancock" of enough persons who are willing to subscribe themselves to the principles of the Hancock Club. The Republican Club will form auxiliaries in every town in the county, by which most thorough and systematic work will be accomplished. Much has been said by Democratic leaders here that many Republicans would bolt the regular nominations. This, if anything ever was, is utterly false, for the Republicans believe that the party has given the country prosperity and progress never before witnessed.

In the choice of its county nominees the Republican party has exercised great care. To the Senatorial Convention Winnebago County will present the names of Mr. E. B. Sumner and Mr. J. P. Jones. There is but little doubt that these gentlemen will be nominated. Boone County will present the name of the Hon. O. H. Wright; and there is a firm belief among prominent Republicans that all three can be elected. It is true that a Democrat was elected from the Ninth District two years ago, but such a thing cannot be repeated at the coming election.

It is safe to say that Winnebago Coun y will also have a candidate before the District Congressional Convention, and it is conceded by many that she will carry off the nomination. It is nothing more than right that she should. This county has heretofore had but one Representative; and, as several counties in the district will have no candidate this fall, Winnebago's choice will be the choice of the Fourth Congressional Convention. As Rockford is perhaps one of the most prospering business centres in the northern part of the State, its citizens claim the right to name a representative business man, and for this position they present the name of the Hon. Wm. Watson, ex-Mayor of the city, and Secretary of the Rockford Insurance Company. It will be remembered that THE TRIBUNE's correspondent has several times spoken of this fact, and the citizens of Rockford have now shown their appreciation of the business ability of one of their number in thus presenting Mr. Watson's name to the voters of the Fourth District. There are advantages that the district needs that the Government ought to bestow upon it, and there is no doubt in the minds of Mr. Watson's friends that he would look after the interests of his constituents in a manner commensurate with his pride in the public works and improvements of Rockford.

The Democratic County Central Committee has issued a call for a County Convention, to be held on Aug. 28, at which time candidates for county officers will be nominated.

WISCONSIN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—The renomination of the Hon. H. L. Humphrey as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Wisconsin District, which was made last week, has naturally turned the attention of politicians on both sides to the condition of affairs in the other districts of the State. Notwithstanding the heated term and the general disinclination to labor, the managers have found time to discuss the probabilities of November and the availability of the respective aspirants for Congressional honors. In two of the districts, the First and the Eighth, everything is lovely in the Republican ranks, and there is no manifestation as yet of a desire for a change. It seems to be agreed that the Hon. C. G. Williams, of the First District, who is now serving his fourth term in Congress will be renominated by acclamation,—all his competitors for the position having written to him that they declined to enter the lists against him. His renomination may, therefore, be considered a foregone conclusion, and his reëlection also, as the district is capable of rolling up four or five thousand Republican majority. In the Eighth District

GOV. POUND

has a soft thing, and an easy road to travel both in getting the nomination and securing a reëlection. He has already served two terms in Congress, and has proved to be one of the most progressive and faithful members ever sent to Washington from Wisconsin. In the Second District there is to be a lively contest for the nomination. The present member, L. B. Caswell, of Jefferson, has held the seat three terms, and other ambitious men in the district think he ought to step down and out. The district is composed of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk, and Columbia, and each of them will present a candidate in the Convention,—Caswell, from Jefferson, Senator Burrows from Dane, Senator Woodman from Sauk, and ex-Senator Bowman from Columbia,—all good men and prominent in the party. Not only will the questions of rotation in office be urged, and the claims of locality, but the pertinent question whether a county that is largely Democratic shall continue to carry off the coveted Congressional prize year after year. Altogether Mr. Caswell does not appear to have smooth sailing; but, as he has given good satisfaction, it is not improbable that he will come in again as a compromise candidate, as Judge Humphrey did in the Seventh. The Third District is also in doubt, with the chances favoring

THE HON. GEORGE C. HAZLETON,

the present member. There are a number of ambitious young fellows in Hazelton's district that are of the opinion that they would shine in Washington if they had a chance, and are determined to go; but neither of them would begin to fill Mr. Hazleton's place. The Fourth District, now represented by the Hon. P. V. Deuster (Dem.), is the object of deep solicitude on both sides. When the last apportionment was made the district was enormously Democratic, and in 1873 gave Taylor (Dem.) for Governor about 10,000 majority, but two years ago Deuster's majority was only 129. It is now debatable ground, and both sides will do their best to carry it. Mr. Deuster will have no opposition to his renomination, and will work like a tiger to "make the riffle" again in November. On the Republican side the leaders are busily discussing the availability of their men. The chances now favor Judge Frisby again, who pressed Mr. Deuster so closely two years ago. In the Fifth and Sixth Districts Gen. Bragg and Gabe Bonck will both be renominated. Bragg will be reëlected, but Bouck stands a good chance to stay at home. Both are quite anxious to be returned again, because in the event of Hancock's election they would have the Wisconsin patronage to disburse.

THE HON. D. M. KELLEY,

of Green Bay, twice Speaker of the Assembly, and a popular man, will be pitted against Bouck in the race, and with more than an even chance to scoop him. The Republicans hope to defeat both Bouck and Deuster, thus gaining two members of Congress.

The Democrats are making a very thorough organization in the State, at least in the three Congressional districts that they now hold, with the hope of retaining them, and also with the vain hope of electing members enough of the next Legislature so they may have something to say about the election of a United States Senator in place of Angus Cameron.

# FOREIGN.

## The Porte Anxious to Reopen Negotiations Over the Boundary Question.

## Hobart Pasha Refuses to Command Any Squadron Against the Greeks.

## A Massacre of Christians Reported from Adana, in Asia Minor.

### TURKEY.

WANTS TO NEGOTIATE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—It is considered probable that the Porte, taking its stand on Art. 24 of the Treaty of Berlin, which stipulates that in event of Turkey and Greece being unable to agree upon a rectification of the frontier suggested in the thirteenth protocol the Powers reserve to themselves the right to offer mediation to facilitate negotiations, will claim the right to recommence negotiations.

GOT A GOOD JOB.

Herr Wettendorf, German Government Councillor, has entered into a contract with the Porte for three years at a salary of 40,000 francs yearly.

WILL NOT FIGHT THE GREEKS.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that Hobart Pasha has definitly refused to take command of any squadron sent to attack the Greeks.

TROOPS LEAVING.

Troops have just left here for Dardanelles.

TIME FOR AN ANSWER.

M. Novikoff, Russian Ambassador, has informed the Porte that the time has come for an answer in regard to the execution of the assasin of Col. Commeroff. Mr. Göschen, English, and M. Tissot, French Ambassador, have spoken very plainly to the Sultan in regard to the decisions of the Conference. M. Tissot told the Sultan that his throne would be in danger, and that the precedent of Egypt might be followed, if he refused to carry out the decisions.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

A Constantinople dispatch reports that some Christians have been massacred in Adana in Asia Minor.

MONTENEGRO.

The Montenegrin question is reported to have been amicably settled. The Porte awaits consent of the Powers to the arrangement, on receipt of which the Sultan will sign an irade.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

A COLLISION AT SEA.

*Special Cable.*

LONDON, July 18.—The agent of Lloyd's telegraphs the loss of an Australian Liner, the Hydaspes, Capt. Babot, from London for Melbourne, with a general cargo and passengers. It appears that she was run into at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday during a dense fog, while in tow at a point three miles to the east northeast of Dungeness, a headland forming the southern extremity of Kent, by the British steamer Centurion. The Hydaspes sank in a few minutes in sixteen fathoms of water. The passengers and crew, all of whom were saved, were landed at Dover. Both crew and passengers have lost all their effects. The Centurion has arrived at Gravesend with her bows damaged. The Hydaspes was an iron ship of 2,063 tons gross register.

### FRANCE.

GAMBETTA AND THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, July 18.—M. Gambetta presided today over a densely crowded meeting at Belleville. He said the new republican institutions could defy all attacks, no matter from what quarter they might come. This declaration was received with loud cheers.

AID FOR COMMUNISTS.

The Government has sent instructions to its representatives abroad authorizing them to assist with funds and otherwise any annestied Communists residing abroad and unable, for want of money, to return to France.

### RUSSIA.

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, July 18.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The early arrival of Marquis Tseng, Chinese Minister here, is altogether doubted.

# THE CROPS.

### MINNESOTA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—The *Pioneer Press* has the following crop dispatches:

St. James—The barley and rye harvest will begin Monday; wheat fine.

St. Vincent—Crops for this part of Kittson County are reported as in excellent condition; much better than last season. There is rust.

Rochester—The continued cool weather, with gentle breezes, is a bonanza for our farmers, and all wear cheerful countenances. The barley harvest continues to pan out equal to the expectations of the most sanguine. The wheat harvest, which will probably commence in a week, promises equally well.

Henderson—Rumors continue to come in that a slight rust is taking hold of wheat, but thus far the damage is slight. Oats are heavy and fine. Corn is growing rapidly, and has a very healthy color.

Ortonville, Big Stone County—The weather is cool and favorable for wheat, which promises a bountiful harvest in this county and Grant County, Dakota.

Blue Earth City—I have traveled over a great portion of Faribault County this week, and find the wheat crop in an excellent condition. No rust on the stalk, and the late rains have washed off the leaf rust. The growth is good, but not too rank to stand up well. Oats is a fine crop, but is lodged in some fields. Corn is going to be a heavy crop. The weather is now cooler.

Redwood Falls—From present prospects this section will make a good showing as to grain crops. Many expect at least thirty bushels to an acre, and wheat, oats, and corn are uniformly good. Nothing could be more favorable and so raise the hopes than the weather we have had and are now having.

Pembina, D. T.—Crops of all kinds in Pembina County are looking fine. Wheat, especially, is looking splendid. Corn better than last year. No rust or other disturbing element has made its appearance. The weather is cool and favorable. There has been no storms as yet to do any damage. The crop will exceed that of last year nearly 100 per cent.

Parker, D. T.—The prospects for crops in Turner County have not been so flattering in eight years. We have escaped thus far all grasshoppers, chinch-bugs, or drought, and wheat is in splendid condition. The barley harvest has already commenced.

### ILLINOIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HIGHLAND, Madison Co., Ill., July 18.—Many farmers are thrashing from the shock. The wheat yields thirty bushels per acre on the average, and is of first-rate quality. The mills pay 85 cents per bushel. Oats are an average crop, from thirty to forty bushels. The hay-crop is good also, and the corn promising. Some chinch-bugs; but they have not done much injury so far, as we have had rain as often as needed. The temperature was very high the first half of this week, the thermometer going up to 98. Good crop of fruit and potatoes.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DWIGHT, Ill., July 18.—Notwithstanding the intense heat of last week, farmers made good progress with haying. The crop is the best we have had for years, and the largest proportion of it is now safe in the stack. Oats are all ripe and ready to cut; crop a good one. Corn has improved and is just ready to ear.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 18.—Winnebago County crops are in an excellent condition, and farmers feel much encouraged. Haying is about over, while the principal share of the oat-harvest will be done the coming week. The yield is good, and the straw is bright and clear. Corn is fine, and farmers say they never before saw it looking so well at this time of the year. Meadows are looking well, for there has been just enough rain to keep them fresh and green.

### WISCONSIN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 18.—The winter wheat is all harvested in this section, and has been secured in good condition. It would be safe to estimate the yield at twenty bushels to the acre, with an A No. 1 berry. The return of clear, cool weather has worked a favorable change in the condition of spring wheat, and there is now a prospect of securing a fair crop. The recent hot, muggy period was very trying to spring wheat, and, while all of it has suffered more or less from rust, the principal damage has been done on the late sown and the pieces upon low ground.

# CRIMINAL NEWS.

### A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—The village of Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, about eighty miles from Pittsburg, was the scene of a terrible tragedy last night. Howard Haroff and a party of desperadoes from the country came into town during the afternoon to attend a colored camp-meeting. Raising some disturbance, they were ejected from the grounds by the Village Marshal, John Cone. About 10 o'clock last night Haroff and party attempted to break into a disreputable house, but were again confronted by Marshal Cone, who compelled them to desist. Shortly after this Cone encountered Haroff in another part of the village, when a quarrel ensued, resulting in Haroff's sending a pistol-bullet crashing through Cone's skull, killing him instantly. The desperadoes then took to the woods, and at last accounts none of them had been captured, though active efforts were in progress to secure the apprehension of the murderers. The affair caused the greatest excitement, as Cone was in the discharge of his duty when murdered. Should Haroff be captured in the heat of the excitement, he will probably be lynched, threats to that effect having been freely made.

A SHORTAGE.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18.—Post-Office Inspectors W. T. Henderson and R. T. Shallcross, under orders from the Post-Office Department, have been for several days investigating the affairs of the Richmond Post-Office, with a view to ascertaining its condition, and have discovered that there is a shortage of about $4,300. Over $3,500 of this is due to Postmaster Forbes having overdrawn his account that much since his last quarterly report, which was turned in properly balanced and accepted as correct by the Department. If the deficiency is not made good by the Postmaster or his sureties at once, or within the next forty-eight hours, the Department will cause his arrest and proceed against him for embezzlement. There were rumors afloat last night of this trouble in the Post-Office, but nothing positive could be obtained. The above information, however, is correct, coming as it does from Inspector Henderson himself.

A BEAST.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 18.—This afternoon A. J. Moon, saloonkeeper at Rew City, attempted to ravish two little girls, and a large mob surrounded his house and declared their purpose to lynch him. He was rescued by citizens and taken to another house. When this was discovered the mob followed and broke in the front of the building. Citizens protected Moon, however, and telegraphed to this city for officers, who are now on their way to Rew City.

Later.—Moon has been secured by the officers and removed.

MURDERED.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A *Gazette* specia from New Albany, Ind., says a most unprovoked murder was committed there shortly after 12 o'clock this morning. A dance had been given at the house of William Martina, a respectable colored man, and at its close John Woods and another colored man got into a dispute. Martina went to pacify them, and, while standing with one hand on Wood's shoulder, speaking kindly to him, Woods suddenly drew a revolver and shot Martina through the heart. The murderer was arrested.

LYNCHED.

DENVER, Colo., July 17.—The *Tribune's* Santa Fé special says: "Dunnigan, who murdered Greigo a few days ago, was taken from jail last night by a body of masked men, who put a rope around his neck, dragged him a short distance to an alley, and hung him. They then riddled his body with bullets.

### THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, southwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature and lower barometer.

For the lake region, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, winds mostly from northeast to southeast, stationary or lower temperature, generally lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, variable winds, mostly easterly, stationary or lower temperature, falling possibly followed by rising barometer and northerly winds.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather with occasional rain, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature, falling possibly followed by rising barometer.

The Missouri and Upper Mississippi Rivers will continue falling.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 18.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:18 a. m. | 29.97 | 66 | 84 | N. W. | 3 | ..... | Clear. |
| 8 a. m. | 29.98 | 67 | 84 | N. | 4 | ..... | Clear. |
| 10:18 a. m. | 30.00 | 69 | 75 | N. | 4 | ..... | Clear. |
| 2 p. m. | 29.95 | 69 | 61 | N. E. | 12 | ..... | Fair. |
| 6 p. m. | 29.91 | 68 | 68 | N. E. | 8 | ..... | Fair. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 29.89 | 66 | 73 | E. | 6 | ..... | Cloudy. |

Maximum, 71; minimum, 65.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 18—10:18 p. m.

| Stations. | Ther. 2:18 p. m. | Ther. 10:18 p.m. | Wind. | R'n | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 82 | 73 | Calm | ..... | Clear. |
| Algona | .. | 67 | N. W. gentle | ..... | Cldy. |
| Boise City | 96 | .. | N. W. fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| Breckinridge | 97 | 87 | N. fresh | .12 | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 74 | 68 | N. gentle | ..... | Clear. |
| Cairo | 87 | 78 | W. gentle | ..... | Clear. |
| Cheyenne | 81 | 72 | N. E. fresh | ..... | Cldy. |
| Chicago | 66 | 66 | E. fresh | ..... | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 83 | 75 | Calm | ..... | Cldy. |
| Cleveland | 77 | 68 | W. light | .11 | Cldy. |
| Davenport | 82 | 72 | E. fresh | ..... | Cldy. |
| Denver | 94 | 70 | S. gentle | ..... | Clear. |
| Des Moines | 85 | 63 | W. fresh | .16 | Cldy. |
| Detroit | 74 | 64 | N. E. fresh | .04 | Fair. |
| Dodge City | 92 | 70 | S. gentle | ..... | Clear. |
| Dubuque | 77 | .. | N. gentle | ..... | Fair. |
| Duluth | 60 | 52 | N. E. fresh | .25 | L'rain. |
| Erie | 70 | 64 | N. gentle | ..... | Cldy. |
| Escanaba | 69 | 58 | N. E. fresh | ..... | Cldy. |
| Fortdibson | 86 | 76 | Calm | ..... | Cldy. |
| Grand Haven | 67 | 60 | N. W. gentle | ..... | Fair. |
| Indianapolis | 84 | 73 | S. W. gentle | ..... | Fair. |
| Keokuk | 88 | 72 | E. gentle | .30 | Cldy. |
| La Crosse | 73 | 65 | S. fresh | .02 | L'rain. |
| Leavenworth | 85 | 72 | S. W. fresh | ..... | Thrn'g |
| Louisville | 84 | 73 | S. light | ..... | Clear. |
| Madison | 71 | 63 | E. fresh | ..... | Cldy. |
| Marquette | 61 | 54 | N. gentle | ..... | Cldy. |
| Memphis | 94 | 78 | S. W. fresh | ..... | Cldy. |
| Milwaukee | 68 | 61 | N. E. fresh | ..... | Cldy. |
| Nashville | 96 | 76 | Calm | ..... | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 90 | 85 | N. light | ..... | Fair. |
| North Platte | 97 | 69 | N. E. fresh | .04 | Clear. |
| Omaha | 94 | 68 | N. E. gentle | .37 | Fair. |
| Oswego | 70 | 66 | N. gentle | ..... | Clear. |
| Pioche | 88 | 78 | W. light | ..... | Fair. |
| Pittsburg | 86 | 70 | Calm | ..... | Clear. |
| Port Huron | 66 | 61 | E. fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| Rochester | 69 | 64 | S. W. gentle | .30 | Clear. |
| Sacramento | 88 | 75 | N. fresh | ..... | Clear. |
| Salt Lake City | 88 | 78 | N. fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| Sandusky | 75 | 66 | S. gentle | .56 | Fair. |
| San Francisco | 62 | 57 | W. fresh | ..... | Foggy. |
| Shreveport | 90 | 80 | Calm | .01 | Fair. |
| Springfield | 85 | 73 | S. W. fresh | .04 | Cldy. |
| St. Louis | 87 | 74 | S. W. fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| St. Paul | 71 | 61 | N. W. fresh | .19 | L'rain. |
| Toledo | 80 | 67 | S. light | .40 | Thr'ng |
| Vicksburg | 90 | 78 | Calm | ..... | Clear. |
| Virginia City | 86 | 72 | W. gentle | ..... | Cldy. |
| Winnemucca | 87 | 76 | S. W. fresh | ..... | Clear. |
| Yankton | 82 | .. | S. E. fresh | ..... | Cldy. |

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Arrived, Germanic, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, July 18.—Arrived, steamer Batavia, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 18.—Arrived out, steamers Britannic, Westphalia, and St. Laurent, from New York, and Circassian, from Montreal.

A single cake of Glenn's Sulphur Soap is equivalent to many sulphur baths. Avoid counterfeits.

# RAILROADS.

## Denial of a Rumored Absorption by the Louisville and Nashville Combination.

## A Wabash Fast Train into Chicago—Iowa Railroad Matters.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.

It has for some time past been generally understood that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad was controlled by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. In fact it was officially announced more than six months ago that the Louisville & Nashville had secured through Mr. Newcomb a majority of the stock of this road, and as far as known the Louisville & Nashville managers have directed and shaped the policy of this corporation ever since. Yet, judging by a communication sent to THE TRIBUNE by President R. S. Veech, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, it would seem that everybody was wrong, and that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago is not controlled nor owned by the Louisville & Nashville. Mr. Veech says:

"As it is quite common to confound this Company with the Louisville & Nashville, I take this opportunity to ask you to kindly state to the general public that our relations with that organization are no more than those ordinarily existing among all railways. We are separate in organization, have no offices in common, own no part of the stock of the Louisville & Nashville, or it of our stock. We have neither any bonded or floating indebtedness at the present time, but propose to issue at an early day $3,000,000 to be sold to the stockholders at 20 per cent of their par value, each stockholder to be entitled to a like amount of bonds to the amount of stock held by him. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds to be used to put the road in first-rate condition and to equip it."

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The Des Moines correspondence in this column contains a very interesting item to the effect that a coolness has broken out between the Chicago & Northwestern and John I. Blair. The line from Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs, now used as the Omaha Extension of the Northwestern is owned by John I. Blair, and is leased to the Northwestern. This lease soon expires, and it is rumored that negotiations are now pending between Mr. Blair and the managers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul to lease the road from Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs to the Milwaukee & St. Paul. This Company, by the purchase of the Chicago & Pacific, has already a direct line from this city to Cedar Rapids, and by leaving Mr. Blair's road will have a direct route to Council Bluffs and Sioux City. Particulars are also given in the Des Moines correspondence of the formation of a new line by the Chicago & Northwestern from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, which will enable that Company to do without Mr. Blair's Iowa roads, and will have a line via Des Moines much shorter than its present Council Bluffs route.

THE WABASH ROAD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18.—The managers of the Wabash Road are considering the expediency of putting on a special fast train between Kansas City and Chicago next Sunday, when they open their Chicago line, running one train a day each way via Hannibal and through this city. This would enable the Wabash the better to compete with the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for passenger business. They will run two trains daily between Chicago and St. Louis, which will in reality be Kansas City trains, but the additional fast train will enable them to make much better time. The matter will be decided at once, and it is believed that the train will be put on. It will give Springfield another good route to Chicago.

IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION.

The *Railroad Gazette* has the following regarding the bonding of railroads in compliance with the Aldrich Immediate Transportation act:

Under the act of June 10, 1880, "to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods and for other purposes," the following-named railroads and other common carriers have bonded:

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, by William Keyser, Second Vice-President, in the sum of $350,000, from the port of Baltimore to the following-named ports: New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Paul, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Louisville, San Francisco.

Also a second bond in the same amount for transportation from the port of Philadelphia to the ports above named.

A third bond in the sum of $500,000 for transportation from the port of New York to the ports above named.

The routes over which the above ports are reached are over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Wheeling & Baltimore, Baltimore & Ohio, Marietta & Cincinnati, Ohio & Mississippi, Louisville & Nashville, South & North Alabama, Mobile & Montgomery, New Orleans & Mobile, Chicago & Milwaukee, Chicago & Northwestern, Pittsburg & Lake Erie, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, and such other railroads as may hereafter be specially authorized and designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by George B. Roberts, President, has bonded in the sum of $250,000 for transportation from the port of Philadelphia to the ports of Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, San Francisco, or to any other ports now named in the seventh section of the act of June 10, or that may be named in any act hereafter passed in relation thereto over the following-named line of railroads: New York & New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Cleveland & Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Northwestern, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Terre Haute & Indianapolis, St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, Louisville & Nashville, Terre Haute, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and such other railroads as may be hereafter specially authorized and designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Also a further bond, in the sum of $500,000, for transportation from the port of New York to the above-mentioned ports by the routes described.

The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, by James C. Fargo, President, has bonded, in the sum of $500,000, from the port of New York to the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Richmond, Portland (Me.), Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Milwaukee, Louisville, Mobile, and San Francisco, and such other ports as may be hereafter designated as ports to which such merchandise may be transported during the continuance of this bond. The railroads designated embrace all those connected with the ports named.

The same Company has also made application, and the same has been approved, to bond from Boston to the ports above named.

The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, by Thomas Dickson, acting President, has bonded in the sum of $500,000 from New York to the ports of Buffalo, Burlington, Vt., Boston, Providence, New Haven, Hartford, Middletown, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown, Norfolk, Richmond, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, New Orleans, Portland, Bath, Portsmouth, N. H., St. Louis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Detroit, Port Huron, Milwaukee, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, Galveston, San Francisco, San Diego, Portland, Or.

The Boston & Providence Railroad, by Henry H. Whitney, in the sum of $250,000, from the port of Boston to the port of Providence, R. I.

Various other railroads and transportation companies have made application to bond, but their applications have not been finally acted upon.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

DES MOINES, July 14.—When the Chicago & Northwestern purchased the Des Moines & Minneapolis Narrow-Gauge Road expectation at once became rife that the pony road would not long remain in its dwarfed proportions, and that the purchasers had secured it for a purpose. The object is now unfolding, and the sequel will show a most sagacious and important movement. The Company desired to reach Des Moines, as they did in 1865, when that road was built westward from Marshalltown. But then the Iowa Capital had "manifest destiny" on the brain, and refused the paltry sum of a few thousand dollars to secure the road, as it could not and would not go West without passing through the Capital. But just then the Union Pacific Railroad was the objective point, one million and a half acres of land the consideration, and time the essence of the contract. The Iowa Capital did not get the road. Since then the other Chicago trunk lines have come here, and the traffic of the city has become an item worth coming after. The Chicago & Northwestern saw its opportunity in the Narrow Gauge. That secured, the gauge could easily be changed. Several weeks ago the widening and straightening of the track from Ames to this city was begun and completed, so that the first broad-gauge train arrived here Sun

# RELIGIOUS.

## Suppressed Lives the Subject of Bishop Fallows' Sermon.

## Dr. Tiffany's Sermon on Christ and His Love for Man.

## The Effects of Religion on Nations Considered by Prof. F. W. Fiske.

## Dedication of the New Chapel of Burr Mission Last Evening.

### SUPPRESSED LIVES.

SERMON BY BISHOP FALLOWS.

Bishop Fallows delivered an interesting sermon yesterday morning in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets, on the subject of "Suppressed Lives." His texts were chosen from the Scriptural narrative of Paul's and Apollos' residence with Aquila and Priscilla, and from the fifth verse of the first chapter of the Second Epistle to Timothy, in which reference is made to the latter's unfeigned faith "which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois and thy mother Eunice."

The Bishop began by referring to the somewhat recent death in Europe of Baron Stockmar, a gentleman who was a physician by practice, but who had received the title of Baron, he thought, by inheritance. Scarcely any one in the diplomatic world knew him, and yet on his death we were told by the London papers that he was the power behind nearly every throne in Europe; that through his silent yet all-powerful influence not only had the destiny of Germany been very largely determined, but also that of England. Baron Stockmar was a marked example of the men who might be said to live suppressed lives. So far as they were concerned, they were in the background doing the work they found ready for them to do, but in reality supplying the inspirational force of the men who stood out prominently in the world's history. Their suppressed lives were manifest in the expressed lives of others.

Such suppressed lives were illustrated by the example of Aquila and Priscilla. They were tent-makers, and yet Paul abode with them, laboring with his hands at their craft, and found them necessary to do the Master's work. Apollos found a resting-place with them, and they instructed him in the truth as it is in Jesus. The influence of these suppressed lives, silent and unseen though it be, had made possible some of the greatest achievements in literature and science. Men whose names the world would never know had performed the laborious work for whose finished results others had received the credit. The same was true in business life, where the confidential clerk was quite as important a piece in the machinery as the business manager.

The text suggested some thoughts on the influence of the teacher and of the home. Chalmers, in his early life, was looked down upon because he was only a teacher, and Milton's early biographers had sought to show that he never essayed the role of pedagog. Times had changed. Klopstock, the great German poet, could deck his old teacher's grave with flowers, and Daniel Webster, whose power it was "the applause of listening Senates to command," could pay a noble, public eulogy to the instructor of his early years.

But particularly was the influence of these suppressed lives felt in the home. John Wesley's mother, teaching her boy the alfabet for the twentieth time, lived to hear him preach to 20,000 persons on Kensington Common. It was the gray-haired, bent, and silent woman who was preaching in the burning thoughts and the ringing tones of her son. There would have been no Washington without the suppressed life of Washington's mother. The silent influences of these suppressed lives were constantly exerting their mighty force, and though the world might give the sons, the fathers, and the husbands all the praise, yet God looked down upon these teachers and these homes, and in that last great day hundreds and hundreds of thousands who have been kept in the background will be brought forward to receive their crowns of honor and glory at His hands. If there was one thing for which Christianity ought to receive the meed of praise, even from the most thorough-going infidel, it was that it had hallowed, blessed, and consecrated the home, and put woman in the position she occupies to-day. Though, with our advancing civilization, she might in some cases be brought forth from the silence and seclusion of the home,—and the reverend gentleman had not a single objection to utter against any change which might put her in a position which she was thoroughly able to fill, but would remove every difficulty that stood in the way of her attainment of the highest development of which she was capable,—yet in that home the mightiest influences were created and brought to bear upon the opening, developing mind of the child. A poor, humble woman organized a little Sunday-school before Robert Raikes. The work of these suppressed lives was not in vain, no matter how secluded, how poor, how unnoticed, how unappreciated it might be, and it would be crowned and glorified in the day when the Lord came to make up his jewels.

### CHRIST'S SACRIFICE.

THE REV. O. H. TIFFANY,

formerly pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, preached yesterday morning in that church before a large congregation. He was assisted by the Rev. R. B. Pope, the present pastor of the church. The reverend speaker preached from the following text:

And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me. (This he said, signifying what death he should die.)—*St. John, xii., 32, 33.*

These remarkable words had been spoken by a very remarkable man under very remarkable circumstances. At the time he had reached the age of 33, and had been much admired and abused. His mind had been pure, His character spotless, and His works beneficent, but He had been made a mark for all the slurs and inuendoes of the mob which was seeking His life, and He would have been torn from limb to limb when He uttered the words of the text had He not been in a holy and sacred place. At that time there seemed but little probability that His predictions would be realized, but the speaker had been a proscribed man, and history had verified His words. He was the embodiment of Christianity. The speaker then recited the many virtues of Christ, and drew a faithful picture of His character and works.

The cross drew men by the fascination which great crimes offer. Things that are repulsive, impure, and to be forgotten appeared to be fastened on our memory with a singular tenacity. Our minds were absorbed with thoughts of crime. Men and women spoke of any great crime and referred to it in their conversation, and the daily journals were filled with detailed accounts of it. There was an aptitude in the human mind for dwelling on crime, and criminals appeared to be a petted class. When one thought that the crime referred to in the text was brought about by perjury, bigotry, and national pride it was always emblazoned on the memory. The Doctor at this point gave a minute description of the crucifixion, picturing in vivid colors the sufferings of Christ. Fascination had held the attention of mankind to this crime for over 1,800 years.

Another human element that entered into the attraction of the cross was the pity excited in our minds when looking upon an innocent victim. This was a proof of our nature toward sin and, now, and a reminder that we had not always been foul and devoid of feeling. There had been a time when all was well with us toward God, and so we gazed upon this central figure on the cross and were fascinated by the crime that placed Him there. As a sheep was dumb before the shearer, so had He been dumb, dying the most cruel and shameful death, though absolutely innocent of crime, and, though fascinated with the picture, there was a feeling of pity and compassion aroused in our breasts.

And there was still another human element which we called sympathy, and which arose far above pity,—a rare element in the human character. What possible connection could there be between us and the tragedy on Calvary? How could there be sympathy? Because He had claimed relationship with us. He might have been mistaken. Yet, as He claimed it, it elicits from us a spontaneous feeling of sympathy. If a man attempted to rescue us from a danger, we loved him whether his efforts were of any avail or not, as we know that his motive was a noble one. Suppose the story was true, and Christ's dying was to make us live forever, then the sympathy would well up from our hearts and overflow in its abundance. We remembered that the only crime He ever committed was loving criminals, and that His only guilt was in becoming a man to save men. No mortal could think of this without sympathy.

The speaker then proceeded to view the subject from a moral standpoint. As we looked upon the figure on the cross we knew that He had been lifted there by the inexorable will of God's moral law. There had been sin, and there must be an expiation. It was necessary that some one should die for us in order that all should not die eternally, so it was visited upon one of the Trinity in flesh. For a picture of the guilt of sin we need not go to the prison or penitentiary, but to the cross. Its spectacle was more fearful than if one looked in at the open gates of hell and saw the writhings of the damned. It had been the will and law of the Father that His Son should suffer and die, and in the death we saw the inevitable and inflexible justice. God had punished his well-beloved and innocent Son because He sympathized with sinners, and assumed their nature in order that He might know how to act toward them.

Another view of this subject was presented in the Gospel,—truly wonderful in its aspect. This most terrible event had been an expression of the love of God, for it was said "God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son," etc. This was satisfying every objector, as it was God who had authorized the death, and the dignity of His character should challenge every objector. Justice had occasioned the display of God's nature, as if there had been no cloud there could have been no bolt from it. God came down to man, lifted him up to God, and they lived together on a common throne. That would compel any man to pause and admire.

Suppose that the story was all superstition and humbug. Was it not worth inquiring into and studying over? If it were true it was most wonderful, and it had something to do with us. If it were our sins that nailed Him to the cross, we should be bitterly sorry for it, and if it were our sins we should hate sin, we should hate the nails and the spear, and acknowledge our faults to some one,—to our husbands or wives, our friends, our churches, our minister, and, last of all, to our God. Man should forsake his sins and be cleansed. Some one might ask how his sins can be removed. Christ could remove them if you trusted Him. The blood that trickled down his side could cleanse him. It was Him that had lifted mankind up to His level.

The preaching of this truth had called men to Christ from time immemorial, even before the New Testament had revealed the purity of His character. It was a universal remedy for a universal disease, and proved efficacious whenever tried. No matter in what garb heresy came to us, its antagonism could be disarmed by the story of Christ and the cross. The time was coming when the steps of Christ as a conqueror should be heard in all lands, and every one would come to Him with their offerings, whether they be barbarians or the most cultured of the earth. Then He should reign, dwelling every fear, dispelling every anxiety, and lifting up to His plane. The choice was before us,—whether to submit our hearts to Him and allow Him to take us to His undying home in Heaven or to suffer eternal death.

### RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

PROF. F. W. FISKE

preached yesterday morning to the congregation of the First Congregational Church, on the corner of Ann and Washington streets, on "The House of the Lord as a Cause of Joy." His text was as follows:

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.—*Psalms, cxxii., 1.*

This was the song which the Israelites sang when, after weary days of travel, they placed their feet within the gates of the beloved city. The previous psalm was the song they sang when they first came in sight of the distant city to which they were journeying. There was no more reason why the Jews should express joy at reaching their sactuary than should the Christians at entering theirs. The Christian sanctuary is a joy to the individual. Man has religious as well as physical and intellectual needs, and worship is essential to his well-being. He cannot attain a robust, perfect manhood without communion with God, any more than a tree can reach maturity without sunshine. In the closet and in the sanctuary God has promised to commune with man, and if man declines the communion he brings darkness to his soul. It was not enough that the closet should be sought in prayer. The sanctuary should also be attended regularly, and the desertion of the church would be sure in the end to lead to the desertion of the closet. The service of the sanctuary is necessary to man's physical welfare. It gives the body the needed rest of the Sabbath. A company without the sanctuary would soon become Sabbath-workers, to whose weary bodies the blessed day would bring no repose. Men who sneer at religion and at churches do not seem to know that if it were not for them they would soon sink to the level of beasts of burden. The Sabbath and its religious observance not only brings the joy of bodily rest, but also the choicest gifts of an intellectual nature. The Christian Church is better than colleges and other institutions of learning in an educator both as regards the manner and matter of its teachings. The themes which the pulpit imparts are the sublimest which can be treated. They cover all interests of importance to the world, and the manner in which the teaching is done is all the more valuable for the mental discipline conveyed with it. The preachers have the ear of men when they are not warned with worldly affairs, and their utterances, coming with an authority from God, claim and receive a rapt and respectful attention. But the mental stimulus and discipline, and the knowledge supplied by the pulpit, is not to be compared to the improvement of moral nature which is accomplished. To it, under God, man owes what excellence of moral character he possesses. Even those who do not enter the sanctuary themselves are forced to acknowledge its beneficent effect upon the characters of those who attend it every week. To these a Divine life opens, they become mellow with Christian graces; with the light of Heaven in their eyes and the joy of Heaven in their hearts they do their work well, and, having done it, pass on to their heavenly homes. Thus the house of the Lord brings joy to man's intellectual and moral nature.

It is also a cause of joy to the family. As the household is made up of individuals, so its character is that of those who compose it. If the individuals are selfish and quarrelsome, the house is given over to selfishness and discord, and becomes a centre of festering corruption, spreading its baneful influences throughout the community. Even such homes as these are made happy by the beneficent influences of the approach of the sanctuary. The Sabbath-school throws over our children its hallowed influence, and the sanctuary secures the older ones later, after which the Divine blessing carries joy and sunlight into the happy home.

Even the worldly-minded and irreligious are hot slow to acknowledge the good effect which a church has upon the neighborhood surrounding it. How much is a residence worth in a godless and Sabbath-breaking neighborhood? Real-estate men know well that a church-going community help to push up property, and that the opposit makes it go down, and it is quite a common thing to see an owner of property, who never attends church, contribute liberally to the support of the church which is near his real estate, knowing that its existence means an enhanced value of the land and improvements in its vicinity. The material benefit derived from the sanctuary was, however, the least important among them all. The ministers promote literary taste in their congregations. People depend largely upon them for the amount of religious knowledge they obtain. The mental discipline and stimulus supplied by hearing two well-considered sermons each Sunday was not easy to overestimate. When the Pilgrim Fathers built their homes in this country they put up first a meeting-house and then a school, and the church and the school-house have stood side by side in the Republic ever since.

Infinitly greater than all the other benefits were the spiritual blessings to the people coming from the sanctuary. The improvement of man's moral condition can only be accomplished by religion. Every attempt to do it by other means has failed. It had been attempted through his intellect, but God's method, which was to gain over the soul and not the understanding, alone was the only one which had ever succeeded. The moral power of the sanctuary on the Nation is wonderful. In the War of the Rebellion, it was the cheering words poured forth from the pulpit that nerved the people to carry on the struggle, and no man actively engaged in the War, be he General commanding or carrying a knapsack, had done more to win the victory than the ministers who preached the doctrines of patriotism from their pulpits. A glance at the Christian and the non-Christian nations of the world shows that the former are well to do, while the latter are the opposit. The American Nation is a glorious example among nations, because the Government was built up by men who feared God, and if it goes on to retain its position it will be not because of the powers of its statesmen, but through the continued evangelization of the people.

### BURR MISSION.

DEDICATION OF ITS NEW CHAPEL.

The new chapel of the Burr Mission, located at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-third street, was formally dedicated last evening in the presence of a large audience, composed principally of children. The building is a neat two-story brick structure, has a seating capacity of about 500, and cost about $6,500. The first floor is used for every-day school purposes, the industrial school for girls, and the library, which is open every evening, and the second floor is given to the auditorium. Its location and surroundings are greatly in its favor, and its managers are looking forward to the rapid spread of its influence and the accomplishing of a great deal of good.

The dedicatory exercises were highly interesting, consisting of singing, prayer, and brief addresses, all under the direction of the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, who was assisted by Mrs. S. J. Moody, the missionary, R. W. Ralston, the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and the other officers of the Mission.

Mr. Trusdell spoke of the history and work of the Mission. It was founded, he said, by Jonathan Burr, in 1864, at the corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street, and at his death he left money for its support and maintenance. It had been kept up, and done a noble work, not only for the cause of religion, but also for the cause of education, and there was a great work for it yet to do. It was purely non-sectarian, as its founder had intended it should be, and in its new location would reach the middle classes, which he thought was the purpose of its doner. The change of its site or field of operation was the result of the growth of the city, but he believed it had been for the best, and that time would so prove. It had not been intended to feed the hungry, nor yet to take its patrons from the gutters; but it had been intended to supply church and educational facilities to those who had them not, and no better location could have been selected.

The Rev. Brooke Herford delivered the dedicatory address. He said that it was highly proper that he should be one of the spokesmen of the occasion, for the Mission was in his district. His church was just at the other end of Twenty-third street, and he heartily welcomed the Mission, and would feel like coming to it often and regarding it as a part of his parish. When invited to speak he had no idea what kind of a congregation he would have to please, so he had gotten up a beautiful sermon for the occasion; but, seeing so many little ones before him, he would not use it, but would talk briefly about prayer and its stimulating influences. All of the children, he was satisfied, knew how to pray, yet he would remind them of God's admonition on the subject, and insist upon a trial of the efficacy of prayer in secret. From this he went on to speak of the necessity of prayer, which was to the soul as bread and meat was to the body. But all of the prayers should not be in secret, for in union there was strength. He hoped, therefore, that the children after praying in their closets would come out to the Mission and blend their sweet voices and tender supplications. With prayer, however, there should be singing, and he hoped this branch of worship would not be neglected. He believed in prayer, but more in thanksgiving, and those who could not pray could either sing or give thanks, or work in some other way. In conclusion, he said he hoped the religious zeal which would be inspired by the presence of the Mission would be of the kind that would last from Sunday to Sunday. He had no faith in the Christianity which enthused on Sunday and was forgotten through the week.

The Rev. Mr. Dowdy, of Shelbyville, Ill., followed in a few remarks, and the exercises concluded with prayer and the singing of "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Services are to be held at the Mission every Sunday evening at 7:45; prayer-meeting will be held every Tuesday evening, and temperance meetings every Thursday evening. The Sunday-school already has about 500 attendants, and the other work of the Mission will be carried on as heretofore.

### LAKE BLUFF.

THE SUNDAY SERVICES

at Lake Bluff were largely attended. The morning train from the city brought out a large number of people, while private conveyances from Waukegan, Lake Forest, and Evanston swelled the list of arrivals, making the largest assemblage of the week. The weather was extremely favorable to out-door worship, and the interesting services were throughly enjoyed. There were many young people upon the ground, whose ideas of Sunday-school assemblies were chiefly derived from picnic experiences; at least their pursuit of pleasure would so indicate.

At 8 o'clock a Sunday-school workers' meeting was held in Clark Street tent. Dr. Williamson led the service. A large audience was present.

At 10:30 the Rev. C. H. Fowler, formerly President of the Northwestern University, preached in the great Tabernacle before a large audience.

Dr. Fowler commenced by stating that he was always anxious to fulfill any engagement that he might make, but proposed to preach from a theme that he could handle with the greatest comfort to himself.

The Rev. Dr. G. W. Peck, of Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., led in prayer.

Dr. Fowler then gave as the text of his discourse the ninth verse of Second Philippians:

Wherefore God also had highly exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name.

It is the Divine argument for the enthronement in our convictions of the prophet of Nazareth. The word therefore has the ring of the eternal mint. It is not the product of human reasoning. The conclusion could not be drawn from premises springing from human agencies. On account of the humiliation of the manger and death on the cross, Christ had been highly honored by God. He exchanged the wealth of all the worlds for the poverty of a stable and occupation of the peasant. He exchanged the honor of all the universe for the buffeting of the hireling soldier. In all this God had exalted him, and therefore it was an argument of Divine blessing.

We look for something of a grander nature as men attain power. Look a little at some of the lives by which God exalted Christ. He brought out His Son, and gave Him such exalted position as the mind of man could with difficulty conceive. You can tell by the material gathered for the construction of a building what kind of a structure it will be when completed. Workmen who perform their labors with a view to the most elaborate perfection,—you can tell that something grand is contemplated. God was preparing for ages for the appearance of His Son, and had been continually impressed with the grand result which was to be known of men.

The people were for ages led up to the expectency of God, when His sent His Son on earth. He intended that His coming should be the greatest event of all history. Poets, teachers, statesmen, and all great learned characters were brought into line to typify the coming of Christ. In Moses was summed up the great qualities which we prize, and this was the style of men who were the forerunners of the character which was to come out at a later day. We can always tell something of a man by the character of those who are contemporary with him. The forerunners of Christ indicated the honor which God was putting upon Him. Nazareth, perhaps the meanest town in that subjugated province which is under the heel of heathen Rome, will be found to contain a class of people who yet worship the memory of Christ. These are the hard, calloused-hardened peasants who earn their bread by hard labor. You will find all about that little carpenter's shop in Nazareth about the wells of Nazareth, the traces of God's forces. God had given His angels charge of His person, and these were the character of His companions. Earth's millionaires and Princes were the merest hacks of bondage and servitude, compared with the thrones and principalities which worshiped Him. Earth's most learned men bore no comparison to the sages who at His feet sought the glorious and inspired instruction which He alone could give. The speaker drew a beautiful picture of the birth of Christ and the dignity and character with which God had endowed Him. He followed in the wilderness a lonely life, that He might consult with God. He needed not the assistance of the multitudes who were ready to rush to His assistance, as He alone could do the great work which had been given Him to perform. All along His journey the character of His followers was such as to illustrate the extreme fealty of Christian friendship. At His burial and resurrection these followers had been found clustered about Him, which demonstrated the dignity which God had put upon Him. He wrought His miracles as though it was with no particular effort, and as though they were the most natural things possible. Surely this man who came into the world clothed with such dignity must have greater power than man can conceive. The vision of a dying God upon Calvary was something not quite plain, yet it demonstrated that from such a character there came only Divine power. All of His miraculous cures proved conclusively the possession of this power. The speaker, although unable to tell how His soul and body came together, was very glad to accept the fact, and keep them together as long as possible. The great sacrifice on Mount Calvary was but a means for an end. Salvation is not something you can put on like a garment. It is the working of righteousness in the individual, and is susceptible of many illustrations. It is not a question of profession or church relationship. Some people talk about being saved, whose best friends are unable to tell what they were saved for, or what possible good they are after being saved. Some people insisted that the doctrine of salvation should be toned down, so that they could accept the idea; but if they are not grown over again they must become so through faith, which regenerates and makes pure the heart. If men were made pure it must be through God's agency. There is no way by which a babe may become regenerated except through experience, and this involves time, work, and a growing faith until maturity arrives. There must be great dignity and character, accompanied by an absolute self-abegnation and love for humanity, in one who would live the wonderful life of Christ and die to save an unregenerate world.

At the conclusion of the service the Rev. Dr. Williamson said that the expenses of the Assembly thus far amounted to about $1,100, and called upon the audience to liberally respond to the necessities of the moment. He said that it was the desire of those who had the success of the Assembly at heart to create a spirit of unsectarianism in its workings, and he believed it the duty of all who could to assist in tiding over the present financial embarrassment. The following $50 contributions were then made: O. H. Horton, R. D. Fowler, and J. E. Wilson. The following $25 contributions were also received: H. J. Tompson, R. D. Sheppard, J. B. Hobbs, and C. G. Trusdell. Messrs. Scranton, L. F. Lindsey, W. C. Willing, Elder Jutkins, G. G. Calkins, and Mrs. Follansbee, of Milwaukee, gave $10 each, and a great many smaller contributions were also received. The aggregate amount of the collection was about $475.

At 3 o'clock Baboo Ram Chandra Bose lectured in the Tabernacle on "The Religious Ideas of India."

He reviewed the varied phases through which Hindooism has passed, from about the days of Moses to the present time, and demonstrated that it had literally degenerated, and also that the theory of development propounded by modern philosophers like Herbert Spencer, that Fetichism was the original religion of humanity, and that man has risen gradually to his present position on religious subjects, was untrue. This theory has not been realized in India or any other part of the world, and the speaker thought it false in consequence. Hindooism was a mass of conflicting systems, but there are certain lines of thought by which the mass of thought may be unified. These thoughts were: First—The Hudoos believe in the unity and divinity of salvation. Second—They believe there are two systems of religion—one for the learned few and one for the masses. That of the masses is one of works; and the religion of the learned is one of knowledge. The sort of knowledge that will save a man is self knowledge. Self knowledge, according to the Hindoo, is God knowledge, because they believe the soul is God. The knowledge that "I am God" is salvation; the moment such belief is attained man is saved.

The regular Sunday-school exercises of the day were held in the Tabernacle tent at 2 o'clock. Mr. O. H. Horton, President of the Lake Bluff Association, presided. The attendance was encouraging, and great interest was manifested in the exercises.

Among the late arrivals at the hotel are L. H. Turner, H. L. Turner, E. D. Sinkman, Lee H. Lord, R. C. Treat, W. B. McChesney, E. P. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Parks, A. L. Currey, W. H. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Marshall, of Chicago; W. D. Washburn, Hyde Park; C. L. Prinell, F. O. Edwards, Evanston; J. F. Fuller, Oak Park; E. C. Wilson, St. Louis; Mrs. Follansbee, Milwaukee.

## STATE VS. CHURCH.

### The Dispersion of the Jesuits—A Detailed Account of the Operation in Paris—Popular Excitement—Crowds, Arrests, and Bitter Feeling.

*Correspondence Boston Journal.*

PARIS, June 30.—Some memories of the exciting times of ten years ago are naturally aroused by the spectacle of the excited crowds in the streets and the sensational accounts in the journals, caused by the enforcement of the decrees which permit the dissolution of non-authorized religious congregations in France. Concerning the wisdom of this measure, I am not ready to offer any opinion at present. The Jesuits are undoubtedly the enemies of freedom, as it is understood and will be carried out by the sons of the Revolution now in power here. But how much good will accrue to the Republic from this dispersion must remain a matter for dispute at least for some months to come. I suppose no such bitterness of feeling has been aroused in France since the old Revolution as is now manifested by the Clericals, men and women, against the Republic and all who carry out its mandates. One lady was so enraged today at the spectacle of the fathers of a certain Order undergoing expulsion that she shrieked into the ears of a police agent, "My son shall be a Prussian now!" Exactly what she meant I presume the good woman has not found out up to this moment; and as for the police agent, he shrugged his shoulders,—an answer which is generally intended to imply a contemptuous indifference.

The facts, brought out at rather more length than the telegraph will give them to you, may prove interesting. The principal establishment of the Jesuits in Paris is at Nos. 35 and 35 Rue de Sèvres, in a commercial quarter of the town. It has been the scene of a great number of pious pilgrimages by clerical Senators, Deputies, great ladies, etc., for the last few days. Yesterday evening was the last which under the Government's sanction the Jesuits could pass in their home. Accordingly about 8 o'clock in the evening a crowd, composed of Clericals and Liberals, formed near the institution, and awaited events. Eye witnesses say that a little before 9 o'clock a Commissary of Police, accompanied by a Secretary and several Agents, rang the bell. Two persons at once stepped up, saying, "Who are you?" "And who are you?" answered the Commissary. "Don't you know that you have no business to ring the bell at this time of night?" "Excuse me, gentlemen, I have a warrant to serve." "Your warrant can't be served until to-morrow morning." "I am a Police Commissary, and here is my scarf of office." And he took it out of his pocket, meantime continuing to ring the door bell. Finally one of the two officious personages said to the other: "After all, he has the right to enter the house up to 9 o'clock." And they compared watches, just as the Commissary was giving a very angry pull. The door flew open, and a young Jesuit, timid, blushing, and embarrassed, put his head out. "Who's there?" he said. "The Commissioner of Police." The young Jesuit began to protest, but the Commissary put on his scarf and crossed the threshold. "Monsieur," said the novice, as if he were reciting a lesson which he had just learned, "we bow before the law." The Superior was at once sent for. His name is Father Pitot. This gentleman came down to the parlor of the convent, accompanied by several of the Jesuit brethren and by MM. Chesneloug, De Caroyon-Latour, De Ravigman, and other notable clericals in politics and journalism. The Commissary and his assistant opened fire at once. They read the decree of the Prefect of Police, which, as this is a somewhat important occasion, perhaps I had better give in full:

"We, Deputy Prefect of Police,

"In accordance with

"The decree of 30 September, 1870, Arts. 8 and 9,

"The decree of 22 December, 1812, Arts. 1, 5, and 8.

"The Art. 294 of the Penal Code;

"Considering that, despite the prescriptions of the texts mentioned above, there exists in Paris, Rue de Sèvres, 33—35, a non-authorized chapel depending on the establishment occupied by the non-authorized association known as the Company of Jesus:

"Decree:

"ART. 1. The chapel established at Paris, Rue de Sèvres, 33—35, is closed from the date of the present decree.

"ART. 2. Seals will be placed on all the doors of the said chapel, whether they open on the public street or whether they communicate with the buildings occupied by the non-authorized Society called the Company of Jesus.

"The Commissaries of Police of the City of Paris, and all agents of the public force, are charged with the execution of the present decrees.

"Done in Paris, the 29th June, 1880.

"The Deputy Prefect of Police,

[Seal.] "ANDRIEUX."

When the reading of this decree was finished, Father Pitot protested as follows:

"I protest formally. You begin by attacking God before you attack his priests: you wish to hinder the liberty of worship before you hinder the liberty of individuals. We yield to violence."

A gentleman present then spoke up thus: "I am M. Ernoul, ex-Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice. I speak here as a friend of the house. I protest, and I reserve my judgment on the responsibilities which inferiors and superiors incur in closing this chapel, and I bear witness, before all here present, that the Fathers yield only to violence."

An attempt was then made to engage the Commissaries in conversation, and to dissuade them from going further; but they wrote down their proces-verbal, that the warrant had been served, and requested the Superior to sign it. Father Pitot refused. The Commissary-in-Chief then said that he should place the Government seal on the doors, six of which opened into the chapel. At the moment that the red wax was put on another protest was entered. The Commissary then asked the Fathers if they wished to appoint a guardian over the seals; they answered that, as they expected to be expelled in the morning, they did not care to appoint a guardian. In fact, all their property had been removed some days before. The Commissaries then retired, their duty being, however, to see that the Jesuits were expelled and dispersed before 6 o'clock in the morning, the hour at which the legal day in France begins. The crowd of friends and enemies remained outside on the sidewalk all night, waiting to see what would transpire.

At a quarter past 4 in the morning the delegation of police returned. Five or six hundred persons were by this time grouped before the Jesuit convent. A group of Senators, Deputies, and journalists stood in front of the door. The principal Commissary ordered them to stand aside, and rang the bell.

"Who is there?"

"The Commissary of Police."

"What names?"

"MM. Clement and Dulac."

The door was opened, and the Commissaries found most of those who had been there the evening before, waiting to receive them, including Father Pitot, the Superior, But the majority of the Fathers had retired into their cells. A notary's agent stood ready to make notes of the "violation of property" which the Jesuits propose to sue the Government for. The decree for the dissolution of the Jesuit Society and the dispersion of its members was then read. As it is very long perhaps I need not quote it. M. Clement, the Commissary, then inquired if the Fathers were disposed to obey the decree. Father Pitot and a civilian said that they would only allow access to the interior of the house by violence. They were the owners, they said. The Commissary asked them to produce their proofs, but this they either could not or would not do. The Commissaries then said they must proceed to execute their duty. Some clerical gentlemen present then grew very violent, and even read to the officers of the law an article of the Penal Code about breaking and entering. The Commissaries ordered the door opening into the interior to be unfastened. This was refused. A locksmith was at once sent for, and at the same time a large squad of policemen was ordered into the building. The reporters came in, too, with a rush. But the Commissary ordered them out. He even made the three legal summonses to withdraw. Some of them stood their ground. The Commissary then ordered the police to clear the hall. There was a struggle, and a well-known clerical gentleman, M. d'Audigne, got mixed with the journalists, and, losing his temper, ripped a policeman's coat from top to bottom. He was collared and marched off to a station-house. The journalists—all except those who managed to conceal themselves in the group of Jesuit sympathizers—were expelled, and made night hideous on the pavement outside.

The locksmith arrived at last. The lock began to fly. The clericals surrounded him and menaced him with the law. "You need not obey! You will be prosecuted! You are insulting God!" But the locksmith shrugged his shoulders, smashed the lock, and the Commissaries, Superior, and sympathizers entered the court-yard of the convent. Around this court, on two balconies, open the cells of the Jesuits. There were thirty-five in all, and the Commissaries were compelled to expel each inmate separately. This operation required three hours. Each door was locked and each Jesuit protested, as he opened, that he would only yield to force. Then a policeman placed a hand on each shoulder, after which the Father considered the violence as having been done, and came out. One of them, however, refused to open, and his door was forced. Two of the Jesuits, one an old man far gone in his second childhood, and another quite blind and infirm, were not expelled. The first mentioned Father had lived in the convent sixty years.

Up-stairs the Commissary found a second chapel, which he closed like the one below. All the time that he and his assistants were doing their duty the clerical sympathizers present kept up a running fire of injurious remarks, slightly veiled in polished language. A clerical Deputy ventured to say, in a loud voice, that "a man must be very hungry for bread to earn it in that way," referring, of course, to the Commissary, who threatened to "put him out," but took no further notice of the insult. At a quarter past 8 the cells were all vacated and the police retired from the house. By this time the crowd outside was enormous, and was kept back at some distance from the convent by a strong detachment of police. The Prefect himself was on the spot. Groups of young men—pupils of the Jesuits probably—hurrahed for the Fathers. Workingmen cried out, "Down with the Jesuits!" Discussions and blows were frequent. The police endeavored to avoid making arrests, but could not help carrying off many noisy people. Whenever any one cried, "Down with the Republic!" he was collared. The Prefect himself ordered the arrest of one or two prominent men who called the acts of the Government "odious." There was great excitement in the air. By and by the Jesuit Fathers began to appear, one by one, strongly escorted by friends. They wore their ecclesiastical robes. Many ladies, dressed in black, as if for a funeral, threw themselves on their knees on the sidewalks, and kissed the hands and robes of the Jesuits as they passed. Others muttered prayers, counted their beads, and made the sign of the cross. A few young men, who threatened with their canes the workingmen who cried "Down with the Jesuits," got their eyes blacked. At a little after 10, all the Fathers had disappeared, and the crowd broke up. The Jesuits intend to bring the matter before the courts at once, as they dispute the legality of the resuscitated laws under which they have been expelled, and as they also refuse to receive any authorization at the hands of the State.

At Angers, Grenobles, Lyons, Marseilles, Lille, Amiens, Bourges, Limoges, Nantes, Quimper, and other places where there were Jesuit establishments, the same proceedings as here in the Rue de Sèvres were observed. Everywhere the Jesuits protested, and everywhere they were expelled. At Angers M. Freppel, the famous Bishop, promenaded the streets with the Jesuits, who carried their little packets under their arms. One of the advanced Republican papers announces that the friends of the Jesuits continually cried out, when the excitement was at its hight, "*Vive la Liberte!*" As this journal remarks, to hurrah for liberty in the name of Loyola was just a *little* too strong.

The Jesuits are the only persons against whom the Government has shown itself disposed to act with much sharpness. The "powers that be" are determined to assert their authority as superior in France to that of Rome. With regard to the nonauthorized congregations of women no severe measures will be taken, as it is expected that they will in course of time demand authorization. Six or seven of the congregations have already done so.

We are entering upon exciting times once more. This clerical question will be heard much more of before any settlement of it is reached.

EDWARD KING.

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$20 per foot, fine lot, 24x190, on Monroe-st., east of Western-av.; $300 down.

$750—$200 down; lot 30x100, east front, on Paulina-st., between Indiana and Ohio.

$350—Lot 25x125 on Buddan-st., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., close to street cars.

$1,200—Nice cottage and lot 25x125 on West Lake-st.; No. 1199.

Fine business property, dwellings, houses, and vacant lots for sale in all parts of the city here.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 95 WASHINGton-st.:

Michigan-av.—New brick house near Twenty-third-st.; and a new brick house near Thirty-third-st., both very recently finished; dining-room on parlor floor.

Prairie-av.—Stone-front house between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., $12,000; and a brick house near Thirty-first-st., for $10,000.

Indiana-av.—The best-finished house of its size in the city; in absolutely perfect order.

FOR SALE—74X174 WABASH-AV., CORNER Thirty-seventh-st.

200 feet Kenwood-av.,

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**Haverly's Theatre.**
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Augustin Daly's New York Company. "Wives."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION, U. S. A.—Union Defenders No. 14, Loyal Orange Lodge, at hall corner La Salle and Adams-sts. Regular meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. All members are expected to be present. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
B. P. REYNOLDS, W. M.
W. H. STAFFORD, Secretary.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1880.

## TO WORKING REPUBLICANS.

The Presidential campaign has now fairly opened. The Republicans have a magnificent standard-bearer, at once a statesman, scholar, and soldier, whois worthy of the cordial support of every Republican in this broad land. Every man who is proud of the patriotic record of the Republican party, and devoted to the honor and welfare of his country, cannot hesitate to support Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD and the whole Republican ticket.

The Demo-Confederate candidate is wholly ignorant of political and civil affairs, as his whole life has been spent in military routine; he is utterly unfit to discharge the delicate and difficult duties of the Presidency, and if elected will be nothing more than a nose of wax in the hands of the crafty, unreconstructed, State-supremacy Brigadiers of the South. It is not safe to elect such a man Chief Magistrate of this great Republic.

The Republicans must confront the "Solid South" by a Solid North. Congress must be recovered from the hands of the Confederates and their doughface allies; and the Government must be kept in the control of the party that saved the Union and made a free country; that preserved the fiercely assailed National credit, restored the currency to par, filled the channels of trade with gold and silver, reduced the public debt and the rates of interest, and established general prosperity. The business interests of the country cannot afford to be tampered with or experimented upon by currency quacks or reckless demagogs. Gen. GARFIELD will give the people a pure, able, economical, and efficient and patriotic Administration. In electing him there are no risks to be taken, as his wisdom, experience, and record are known to all men.

In support of the Republican party, its candidates and principles, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will make a lively campaign. No agency will contribute more to the success of the Republican cause than a wide dissemination among the people of this journal.

In order to place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the hands of the greatest possible number of readers during the campaign, it will be sent until after the Presidential election at the following extraordinarily low rates:

| | |
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| Single copy | $ .40 |
| Three copies | 1.00 |
| Ten copies (one address) | 3.00 |
| Forty copies (one address) | 10.00 |

All additional copies each 25 cents.

Let working Republicans pour in the clubs without delay until every reader is supplied.

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CROP reports from different parts of the West continue to be favorable as to wheat, oats, corn, and hay.

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SIX members of the Dominion Government are now in England, and the Canada people are wondering where their seat of Government is, anyhow.

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UPON the steamer Germania, which reached New York yesterday from Liverpool, James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, and W. Cassius Goodloe, United States Minister to Belgium, were among the passengers.

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A SHORTAGE of $4,300 has been discovered in the accounts of the Richmond, Va., Postmaster, and unless he or his sureties make good the deficit within the next forty-eight hours he will be arrested and dealt with as an embezzler.

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IN attempting to restore peace between two colored men who were quarreling at a dance at his house at New Albany, Ind., last Saturday night, William Martina, colored, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by John Woods.

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IT is positively certified by Dr. C. B. White, Sanitary Director of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, and Dr. Jones, President of the Board of Health, that there is not now and has not been this summer a case of yellow-fever in New Orleans.

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GAMBETTA spoke at a big meeting at Belleville yesterday, and was tremendously cheered when he declared that the new Republican institutions of France could defy all attacks, no matter from what quarter they might come.

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BETWEEN 1,300 and 1,400 Utes are receiving supplies from the Government at the Southern Ute Agency, and they are said to be peaceably disposed and likely to continue so unless hostilities are precipitated by the whites. Their reservation is ninety miles in length and fifteen miles in width, comprising excellent grazing and hunting grounds. They do not "tackle kindly to" agriculture, and will probably never cut much of a figure as farmers. These and some other interesting facts are given in a letter from Animas City, Colo., which we print this morning.

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GEN. ARTHUR, the Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States, has availed himself of the right of an American citizen to write a letter of acceptance when nominated for office, and the letter appears in our columns this morning. The lateness of the hour at which the somewhat elaborate document was put upon the wires for transmission to the press of the country precludes a review of its contents at this writing, and the reader is respectfully referred to the letter itself for the views of Gen. Arthur on public questions.

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THE row in the Republican camp in the First Minnesota District threatens serious consequences to the party in the State unless some adjustment can be effected. The intense opposition to the renomination of Dunnell took the form of a double-headed convention, and two nominations, neither of them being procured by creditable or regular methods. In view of the danger that a triangular fight in the First District may result not only in the election of a Democratic Congressman, but of a Democratic Legislature, and with it the loss of a Republican United States Senator and the gerrymandering of the State with a view to Democratic advantage in the increased Congressional representation that will follow the census of 1880,—in view of all these considerations, the Republican State Central Committee ought to interfere and force the withdrawal of both Dunnell and Ward, and leave the field open for the nomination of a Republican candidate who can hold the party vote and be sure of an election. This is a bad year to lose Republican seats in Congress by reason of local quarrels.

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OUR Monday collection of religious matter embraces sermons by the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, at Trinity Methodist Church, on the story of Christ and the Cross and its effect upon mankind; by Prof. F. W. Fiske, at the First Congregational Church, on "The House of the Lord as a Cause of Joy"; by Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, on "Suppressed Lives"; and accounts of the Sunday services at Lake Bluff, with a sermon by the Rev. C. H. Fowler, and of the dedication of the new chapel of the Burr Mission, with remarks by the Rev. C. G. Trusdell and a dedicatory address by the Rev. Brooke Herford.

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A CORRESPONDENT at New Orleans gives the antecedents of Col. George Williamson, who has lately left the Republican party and announced his intention of supporting Hancock. It is obvious that Col. Williamson was a Republican while it paid to be one,—that is, while he could manage to get and keep an office; but that time has passed for the Colonel, and his numerous disappointments have convinced him that every true Southern gentleman ought to be a Democrat whenever the Republican party fails to make it an object for him to remain in that organization. Being originally a Democrat, and later on a Rebel, nothing is more natural under existing circumstances than that Col. Williamson should now support Hancock.

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A MOST shameful outrage was yesterday perpetrated by a party of roughs, aided by three Hyde Park police officers, upon the people in attendance upon the annual picnic of the French Benevolent Association of this city, which was held in South Chicago. Not only did these policemen look on approvingly while the roughs knocked down and trampled upon women and children, but it is said the "guardians of the peace" even assisted the ruffians in their brutal assaults upon the officers of the Society and the unoffending men, women, and children present at the picnic. The French Society upon their return to the city last evening held an indignation meeting and resolved to prosecute the plug-uglies, both in and out of uniform, to the full extent of the law,—a determination which it is to be hoped will be energetically carried out.

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POOR Pelton went to his grave with the humiliating and heart-breaking consciousness that he had been made to do duty as the scapegoat for the sins of his crafty uncle. A letter printed in the Washington *Capital*, a Democratic paper, contains a conversation between Pelton and a prominent Democrat some time before the former's death, in which Pelton gave his friend to understand distinctly that he had been compelled to bear the ignominy and disgrace of the cipher dispatches, and to silently submit to the imputation of having concocted that infamy through excessive zeal in behalf of Tilden and wholly without the latter's knowledge. The unfortunate nephew resented this imputation bitterly, but kept his uncle's secret to the last and took it with him to the grave. It is said by those who know that up to the nomination at Cincinnati he had lived in the hope of seeing his sacrifice of character and manhood serve the purpose for which it was endured, but that when it went for nothing and Tilden was defeated in the Cincinnati Convention he broke down under the load, and died a victim to his uncle's cruel ingratitude and treachery.

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THE organizers of a Garfield and Arthur Club in Aiken County, South Carolina, published their call as an advertisement in a Democratic paper, there being no Republican paper in that county, but were careful to promise that the movement should be restricted solely to the Electoral and Congressional tickets. They evidently hoped by this pledge, which reads strangely enough in this "free country," to conciliate the bulldozing element and obtain permission to conduct their campaign without interference; but the Democrats were nevertheless greatly astonished at this display of Republican temerity, and at once concluded that it will be necessary to make an example of the daring organizers. The local paper which printed the call admonishes the Democrats to be on the alert and so direct their forces as to give Hancock and English a majority of 5,000 in a county which cast but 5,013 votes all told in 1878, and 5,119 in 1876. From which it is apparent that the Aiken County Garfield and Arthur Club is not going to be allowed to make much of a showing of votes when the returns are made up.

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ANYTHING for delay, is the policy of the Turkish Government. Being driven to the last extremity by the firm determination of Europe to enforce the decrees of the Berlin Conference, the Porte has now concluded to do what it ought to have done two years ago—to proceed in accordance with the provisions of Art. 24 of the Berlin Treaty, stipulating that in the event of Turkey and Greece failing to agree between themselves on the frontier question the Powers reserve the right to offer mediation to facilitate negotiations. Ignoring the more recent decision of the Powers in the matter, Turkey proposes at this late day to avail herself of a clause of a treaty hitherto deliberately ignored, and claim the right to recommend another Conference and fresh recommendations. In the meantime Greece is to be kept out of her rights, and is expected to sit tamely down and wait three years longer for justice at the hands of Turkey. There is a strong probability that everybody's patience will give out before long at this rate, and that the Powers will conclude to "mediate" by such a solution of the troublesome problem as will wholly eliminate the Turkish Empire as a factor therein.

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### LETTER OF A DEMOCRAT.

The letter of the Hon. P. A. Orton, of Darlington, Wis., renouncing his allegiance to the Democratic party, should be read by everybody. It is a very able paper. It is doubtful if the objections to Democratic ascendency have ever been more clearly or forcibly stated than by Mr. Orton in this passionless letter. Mr. Orton has always been a Democrat, and has twice accepted a nomination for Congress at the hands of his party. He never sought those nominations; they were urged upon him on account of his high character and consequent popularity, through which it was hoped by his party friends that he would be able to overcome the Republican majority in his district. Doubtless Mr. Orton has long doubted the propriety of remaining in the ranks of the Democratic party. His keen analysis of the political situation shows close familiarity with the events of the last twenty years, and shows, too, that he has considered those events with the acumen of a thoroughly informed political philosopher. His letter is an arraignment of the Democratic party, framed with the precision of a criminal indictment without legal flaw, and with an overwhelming array of facts which are "of record," and hence known to the jury of the people before whom the case is to be tried.

He goes back to 1779, and quotes Gov. Clinton's toast offered at a meeting of Revolutionary heroes,—"May justice support what courage has gained,"—and argues irrefutably that this sublime sentiment "ought to have infinitly greater weight with us" than with our forefathers, since "we have seen the manifold dangers to which the Republic is exposed, and have seen the most formidable rebellion in the world's history, deliberately organized for its overthrow, only put down by a sacrifice of life and treasure which is appalling to contemplate."

In a pithy sentence he states the two great facts resulting from the War of Rebellion—"the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery,"—and the two great principles—"that no State has a right to secede, and that the United States is a Nation, supreme within its jurisdiction, of the extent of which it is the sole judge."

Having laid down his premises, Mr. Orton declares what no man can successfully dispute, that "whatever the Democratic party may have been in the past, it is essentially and absolutely the party of the South today." In support of this allegation he cites the fact of the offer of Southern Democratic leaders, *in advance*, to deliver the 138 Electoral votes "of the States which seceded, or wanted to secede and dare not," to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He brushes away the deprecatory remark of Northern doughface Democrats that "the Democratic candidates are Northern men" with these unanswerable Socratic questions: "Is it not true that the South were compelled to nominate Northern men in order to give any assurance of success at the election? Could the South have done less and have been true to their purpose to get control of the Government? If the South had the strength unaided to elect a President, will anybody believe Wade Hampton would have stood up, as he did, in the National Convention of the party at Cincinnati, and pledged the 138 Electoral votes of the South to the candidate for President the North might select? The temper of the South at this time will justify no such conclusion." He reviews the record of the Democratic Congress with a master hand, showing its long array of broken promises, its inefficiency, its utter neglect of its pledge of revenue and Civil-Service reform, its self-stultification in the election of Randall, a Protectionist, as Speaker of the House, and its attempt to reëstablish the dogma of State-rights by denying to Congress "the power to exercise any control over elections, even when members thereof and a President were to be chosen." We commend the following pertinent questions, with which Mr. Orton sums up, to the careful consideration of every honest man in this country, be he Republican or be he Democrat:

> Is it wise or just, and ought the American people to place the Republic in the control of this party of the South?
>
> Will the National credit be safe in its hands? Will the National Treasury be safe in its hands, or will not rather its doors be thrown open to satisfy the greed of thousands of Southern claimants, whose loyalty can be easily established to the satisfaction of this Southern party? Will the principle that the Republic is a Nation be honestly respected and acquiesced in by a people who individually believe that it is a lie, established by might and not right? Is the right of all classes of citizens at the South to vote respected, so that their elections can be considered a fair and intelligent expression of public sentiment? or are such results simply dictated by a class desperate for political power? Will the North be true to the noble history it has made, now to pass the Government over to the control of the very men who fought to destroy it? Will this be just to the memory of those slain in its defense? Can the politicians of the easy-going South appreciate the needs of the great, energetic, progressive North, and will they be disposed to regard them?

Mr. Orton is a very modest man. He offers no defiance to anybody. He is quite cool and dispassionate in the statement of his position. But it is in order for some member of the Democratic party to answer the numerous interrogatories of which Mr. Orton's notable letter is composed. They are simple questions, addressed to the common understanding of the ordinary citizen; and unless some great chief of the Democracy takes the trouble to answer them, to explain away the points involved in them, thousands of honest Democrats are likely to be converted to Republicanism by the strong arguments and logical conclusions in which they abound.

We challenge the Democratic speakers and writers of the country to answer Mr. Orton's letter!

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### THE WEAKNESS OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Secretary Sherman in a recent paper published in the *Independent* discusses Virginia's weak points, and claims that her lack of advancement has been due to slavery, provincialism, "State-rights," and the absence of any spirit of Nationality. The description of the causes of weakness on the part of Virginia is quite correct, but the same general statement might be applied as well to all the Southern States. It is true Virginia had an early prominence in the political affairs and in the productive interests of the country which was not possessed by several of the other Southern States, and, while the term of non-progressiveness might be applied to most of those States, Virginia has positively retrograded, and it is not inappropriate to speak of the actual decay of Virginia. While, of course, the failure of Virginia as contrasted with the Northern States is confessed, her failure as compared with other Southern States is hardly less remarkable. After comparing the condition of Virginia at the time of the Revolution with that of the Northern Colonies, Mr. Sherman says:

> What is the logic of this great change? The fault has not been in the physical strength or intellect of Virginians. When they have gone West they have contributed their full share to the improvement of their new homes. The Virginia settlement in Ohio, composed almost exclusively of the descendants of the Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia, is among the most prosperous in Ohio. The magnificent courage of the sons of Virginia on the wrong side in the Civil War is freely acknowledged by friend and foe. They proudly boast of their statesmen, lawyers, and patriots, and every American citizen freely admits this boast. The immortal roll of great names furnished by Virginia to the Union can be repeated by any schoolboy; and yet the fact must be admitted that in physical development, production, property, improvement, and credit she is far behind States with inferior natural resources. It is a delicate task to generalize about a matter like this; but, when the fact is so patent, we may, without offense, inquire what are the causes. I think these will be found in the adoption by Virginia of a few faulty institutions and dogmas, proudly clung to, as a mother will cling to her deformed child, because no one else will love it.

The first of these fatal institutions is slavery, and upon this Mr. Sherman says:

> The existence of slavery kept from Virginia the tide of industrious immigration which filled up the North and West; and yet, by inducing careless culture in land, mainly conducted by slaves, it impoverished the soil and prevented a diversity of industries. The workshops of Lowell and Lawrence might have been more readily located on the James or Potomac than upon the Merrimac. The harbor of Hampton Roads and the waters around are equal, if not superior, to those of New York. Slave labor, however, is not adapted to manufactures or commerce; but can only be profitably employed in the rudest form of agriculture. This institution having happily passed away, there is nothing to prevent Virginia regaining all that she has lost by slave labor.

A second cause why Virginia has been left behind in the race is said to be the adoption of the doctrine of "Virginia for Virginians." Shortly after the War—we think in 1866—there was a convention of the planters of the southern part of Virginia and of those of the northern part of North Carolina. All the counties on both sides of the line were represented. The proceedings of that convention were remarkable. The destruction of slave-property was of course lamented, but submission to the great loss was admitted to be inevitable. How to meet this loss was the great subject of discussion. The scheme to employ the late slaves and pay them wages was scouted as something too gross to ask of Southern freemen; it was also generally held to be degrading to expect a Southern gentleman to take the place in the field lately occupied by slaves. Finally it was resolved to send to Europe and to the Northern States and secure white laborers to come to Virginia and North Carolina and perform the work of cultivating the land; but it was also voted that in bringing these hardy white men to the South the latter should be notified that they must come as laborers merely, and not under any expectation of becoming landowners, because it was due the character of the Southern people that every acre of the soil of Virginia and North Carolina should forever remain exclusively the property of Virginians and Carolinians. The unanimity with which this last resolve was adopted was of itself an explanation of the decadence which has attended these States, and of the false theories in which these people had been educated from generation to generation.

The next cause of Virginia's weakness is her devotion to the theory of State-rights. After explaining the foundation of this doctrine, Mr. Sherman says:

> The original doctrine of the Resolutions of 1798 was harmless enough until it was extended so as to deny to the Federal Government the power to enforce its laws and to decide upon the limits of its powers. As a consequence of the doctrine of State-rights the people of the South gradually came to worship their States and to hate their country; to believe that Virginia or South Carolina was greater than the United States; to belittle the Nation, by which alone we maintain our relations with foreign countries, and develop and blend into harmony and wealth the industries and productions of many States. This doctrine tends to elevate the States, whose administration should be simply domestic; while the Nation exercises all power over commerce and enjoys nearly all the great resources of indirect taxation. It was partly this elevation of the State above the Nation that led Virginia to burden herself with a debt that she is now unwilling to pay, and to attempt tasks of internal improvement which the Nation alone has resources to cope with. Since the adoption of the Constitution the States are so limited in their powers of taxation that they should contract no debt, but should apply the direct taxes, which their people can readily pay, to the domestic objects for which alone they should be levied,—the maintenance of their courts, the support of their schools, and their local roads and charities. When they go beyond these and kindred domestic powers, they trench upon the duties of the National Government, and cripple their own resources. The doctrine of State-rights produces provincialisms, jealousies, and dislike; cultivates a narrow instead of a National view of things; and is still one of the dangers that threaten the country.

As we have said, the theories, social and political, which have cursed Virginia for nearly a century have been spread with disastrous results to other Southern States. The Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas have been largely paralyzed by the same malign policies. Missouri, owing to some Northern immigration, has been somewhat relieved of these influences, but a large part of the State is still as benighted as Virginia herself. There is much work yet for the missionary in those States. Education is the seed which is most sadly needed. With education will grow up expanded ideas; new teachers and leaders will arise to teach new doctrines, political and social, and with these new teachings Virginia and the South will understand and eventually embrace that broad Nationality which is now so cordially hated.

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### A WAR AGAINST EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

The South American States appear to have a peculiar facility for getting into war with each other without letting the world know what it is all about. The first news that usually comes is that a very brisk war is going on; the next, that the struggle has resulted in defeat to one or the other party; and the next is a statement of the causes. This has been the case with Buenos Ayres. The first news was of a desperate struggle between the National Government and the City of Buenos Ayres. Then followed the news of the triumph of the National Government; and now we are enabled to get at the cause, which appears to be one purely of taxation. The story is quite an interesting one, and its development covers a period of almost a quarter of a century.

In 1852 the Dictator Rosas was defeated by the Argentine forces under Gen. Urquiza, who attained to the supreme power, which he exercised wisely in the interests of commerce and the development of the country. The people of the City of Buenos Ayres, however, fancied that he was bent upon making himself Dictator, shut him out of its gates, and elected Dr. Obligado Governor. Urquiza laid siege to the city, but was finally defeated and obliged to retire. In 1853 Buenos Ayres became a separate Republic, and Urquiza established the seat of government for the Argentine Confederation at Parana. In 1859 he again crossed the frontier, and war began, the final result of which, two years afterward, was the defeat of Urquiza and the annihilation of the army of the Confederation by Gen. Mitre, who, in 1862, was elected President of the Argentine provinces, and Buenos Ayres surrendered her customs revenue to help support the cost of the National Government and Congress.

The troubles of Buenos Ayres began at this point. Her only public debt at this time was one of $10,500,000, contracted in England in 1826. Owing to the civil war the Congress funded a debt of $15,000,000. When order was restored, however, trade and immigration increased so rapidly that the revenues were greatly augmented. Flushed with success and ambitious to extend their limits, the Government arranged with the Brazilians for the conquest of Paraguay. A loan of $12,500,000 was negotiated in London. The war lasted nine years, costing Brazil $205,000,000, and the Argentine Republic lost $40,000,000, besides 35,000 men. In 1868 Dr. Sarmiento was elected President, and, the war with Paraguay being over, he commenced the spread of education and development of railways. A fresh loan of $30,625,000 was negotiated in London. Commerce flourished, immigration increased immensely, and land speculations were inaugurated in a manner that would even astonish Chicago speculators. Two more large loans were negotiated in 1871 and 1872, and Buenos Ayres soon had a bubble blown of colossal proportions. It burst in 1873. The failures in three years had amounted to over $100,000,000. In 1874 Dr. Avellaneda was elected President, in the midst of this financial crisis. During the next two years there was no relief. On the other hand, matters grew worse. The foreign traders left the country rather than pay the heavy taxes. As almost the entire revenue was raised from imports, the Congress every year tried to offset the declining revenues by raising the duties, until at last they reached 50 per cent ad valorem. In 1876 the Finance Minister in his dire extremity applied to the Bank of Buenos Ayres for a loan of $20,000,000. It was refused, and all the Directors resigned. The Prime Minister, however, finally succeeded in getting it, but it was only a drop in the bucket. A correspondent of the London *Times* says:

> Taxes national, taxes provincial, taxes municipal rained on the heads of the citizens, till Dr. Riestra declared that if this continued "the authorities would drive the people mad with taxation." And still the exodus of Italian hucksters and Irish sheep farmers had no effect on the obdurate policy of the rulers. Deficits piled upon deficits during a long series of fifteen years had now grown colossal. Dr. Riestra advised the Government to suspend the sinking fund on all debts, and pay the interest in gold, but the foolish *soi-disant* financiers laughed at him and said the crisis would pass over. The deficit in 1879 was the smallest ever known,—only $470,000,—but the taxation was terrific. A lottery loan (offering prizes of £3,000 for 10 shillings) was created by the local Legislature, and taxes on railway-tickets, on street-porters, etc., were also resorted to. All in vain. Another loan of $60,000,000 from the bank would have put everything straight, but neither the Minister nor the public could think of again "watering the stock" of the poor paper dollar.
>
> The currency dollar or piastre has now fallen to three-halfpence,—say 150 per pound,—and gold was at 30 per cent premium. The currency was, therefore, in too desperate a condition to stand another issue of paper dollars.

Of this taxation the great burden fell upon Buenos Ayres. With but 25 per cent of the population, she had to pay 92 per cent of the taxation, besides the cost of local administration, amounting to $3,000,000 per annum. They have had to pay all the railroad deficits, the salaries of the officials of the upper provinces, and subsidies almost without number.

At last the load became so intolerable that the people at the last election inaugurated a revolution, with Gov. Texedor, who had received the votes of Buenos Ayres and Corrientes, at its head, and opposed the National Government, with Gen. Roca, who had received the votes of twelve provinces, at the head of its forces. Recent dispatches show that the National Government has humbled the rebellious, tax-ridden city, and that its unfortunate people will have to continue being stripped to support the other thirteen provinces, which are lazy, and poverty-stricken, and squalid in every sense, and will continue so as long as they can live off the people of Buenos Ayres. The condition of our own country a century ago was so similar that the Buenos Ayreans deserve and will receive very general sympathy from Americans in their unfortunate plight.

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### THE DOG-DAYS.

The dog-days are now upon us; or, rather, they are upon the inhabitants of places less fortunate than is Chicago in regard to summer heats. Where we have had a few warm days, the folks elsewhere have been literally broiling. St. Louis, New York, and other intermediate, as well as extramediate, places have sweltered, and stewed, and steamed under the raging heat of the season, which, almost from time immemorial, has been known as the dog-days; of which it is presumed every dog has one.

It is a fair question, why the most oppressive part of the year should have been named after a domestic animal instead of some member of the family of wild beasts. It would have been natural enough to connect it with "the lion raging to devour," which long since found its way into the Zodiac. But why the dog? Some of our readers may be interested in following out the thread of thought which connects the two and explains one of the most widely-spread superstitions of the civilized world,—the idea that dogs are peculiarly liable to go mad in the hot weather.

The fixed star Sirius, the brightest in the heavens, popularly known as the Dog-Star, now rises at the same time as the sun, in this latitude, in the latter part of August. Astronomers tell us that owing to the precession of the equinoxes this rising occurs each year a little later than the year previous. Hence it formerly rose with the sun earlier than now. A few thousand years ago it peeped out in the eastern twilight, just before sunrise, to the inhabitants of the land of Egypt, shortly before the annual overflow of that country by the River Nile. Hence the first sight of this star before sunrise was anxiously looked for as a precursor of a most important event, and the star came to be regarded as a monitor of the approaching overflow. From the idea of an inanimate monitor or sentinel to that of an animated watch dog, was not a very long step, in an age when action of any kind was necessarily represented by some animate object, as pictorial representation was the only known mode of recording action or thought. In later years the stars near Sirius were classed, with him, into a group, and called "The Dog." Then followed the idea that the time during which the sun was slowly passing those stars, at the rate of about one degree per day, belonged to, or was presided over by, the dog. The days comprised within this period are ever since called "the dog-days."

The idea spread, with the march of mankind westward, and was embalmed in the languages of the farther West. But the reason was not present to those who did not live in Egypt, and it gradually died out even to the Egyptians, as the precession of the equinoxes carried the star past, and has since then continuously widened the time that elapses between the rising of the Nile and the morning appearance of Sirius. Nothing was more natural than that the popular mind should invent a reason which it could understand and apply. If there were any connection between the dog-days and the dog race, it must be that dogs were peculiarly affected during those days, and especially more liable to that dreadful disease for which there was but one known remedy—death. And so it became settled that dogs go mad during the dog-days, if at all, and it became recognized as the Christian duty of persons in authority to issue an annual proclamation against and about dogs, just as a certain high authority once fulminated his bull against a comet. Heresy it is in many parts of the world to-day to doubt it, and gross neglect of duty to omit the accustomed warning to dog-owners and command to policemen in regard to dogs without owners. And so the dogs still die that a superstition may live, though there is far less reason for the existence of the superstition than for that of the animal—which is little enough in a civilized community.

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### THE STOCK OF GOLD.

The National banks of the country had on deposit on the 1st of July about $99,000,000 in coin, of which all but a small sum was in gold. At the same date there was in the Treasury about $202,000,000 of coin, of which about $140,000,000 was in gold; there was in addition in the hands of the people and in banks other than National a sum of gold coin equal perhaps to $60,000,000, showing that on the first day of the fiscal year 1880 there was in the country nearly $300,000,000 in gold coin. At the same date there was in silver dollars and in fractional silver coin about $100,000,000, making an aggregate of gold and silver coin in the banks, the Treasury, and in the hands of the people of $400,000,000.

Some time ago there was an attempt to create an alarm by a story that purchases had been made of gold for exportation, in anticipation of a scarcity; the reason given for this anticipated scarcity of gold being the increase of our importations for the term of high prices during last winter; but the increase in the value of our importations of merchandise was more than offset by an increase in the value of our exports,—leaving still a balance due to this side of the ocean. The demand for gold for export did not, therefore, arise, and if any person bought gold at a premium in anticipation of a scarcity, then it was a clear case of miscalculation.

The story of an anticipated demand for gold for exportation was made the occasion for a fresh onslaught upon silver, and it was argued that the coinage of silver dollars was in some way responsible for the scarcity of gold,—a scarcity, however, which did not happen. All the gold organs and all the anti-silver officials in the Treasury at once renewed their appeals to Congress to discontinue the silver dollar, and thereby prevent a scarcity of gold.

Those who recall the frantic opposition of the New York and other bankers to the remonetization of silver will remember that in addition to the prediction that, if silver was coined, the Government credit would be so destroyed that not another bond could be sold at par, it was also predicted that as soon as the silver dollars were coined the gold would incontinently depart from the country; that it would never circulate; that it would be shipped to the Old World, and there would be nothing left at home but debased dollars of paper and silver. This prediction was vehemently urged upon Congress in various memorials by New York bankers, and by some Chicago bankers, all of whom represented themselves as experts in financial affairs, and entitled to have their prophecies respected. The Government has been coining silver for nearly two years, and during those two years the flow of gold into the country has been almost continuous. First, the bulk of the American bonds held abroad were sent home, and at last the gold was forwarded, and has continued to come ever since. Notwithstanding the enormous purchases of foreign merchandise last year, there was nearly, if not quite, $100,000,000 of gold sent hither, and the flow of gold to this country during the fiscal year which began on the 1st of January will probably be without precedent.

The presence in the country of $400,000,000 of gold and silver coin is evidence of the National prosperity. It is substantial and conclusive proof of the great abundance with which the American people are blessed, and the contrast between the present financial condition of the people and their condition a few years ago is most striking and instructive.

The bulk of this coin is on deposit in banks, in the Treasury, and in the vaults of various financial and other institutions. It is subject to call, and is available for use. Its presence liberates an equal amount of paper, and puts the latter into circulation, for which its covenience makes it preferable to coin. There is $65,000,000 in silver dollars in the Treasury which is not in general circulation because the paper money is more current; there is $100,000,000 in gold coin in the banks and $140,000,000 more gold coin in the Treasury which is not in general use because the paper money and the certificates are more convenient and as valuable for all purposes. The value of this coin is none the less because it is not in use; it is within reach, and its presence warrants the release of so much paper which would otherwise be withheld from general circulation. No surer evidence is needed of the prosperous condition of the people than the large accumulation in the country of gold and silver coin,—real, actual metallic money.

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ROBERT COLLYER's lecture in New York on capital and labor contained a very full sketch of Jacob Bright, the father of John Bright. Friend Jacob—he was a Quaker—was a cloth manufacturer and founder of the prosperity of Rochdale, Eng. The coöperative association of Rochdale, now famous the world over, was organized by men who had worked in Jacob Bright's factories. Jacob was an orphan and was sent by Quaker friends to Lancashire. His master was part weaver, part farmer, "and could turn you out on the land when your cheek grew pale and your chest hollow, and so take care that the craft did not devour the man, as it does now so fatally." At the end of his 'prenticeship Jacob had good health, a dollar in money, and an ambition to rise in the world. He began life as a journeyman weaver at a dollar and a half a week wages. Some time after this the great factories, run by machinery, began first to be started in Lancashire, and the young Quaker determined to establish one of his own. Some men in Manchester furnished the capital. Jacob Bright founded his factory on a system which seemed then, and would still seem to employers generally, crazy and ruinous. Instead of setting out to get the most work for the least pay, he had a theory that the interest of employer and employed was mutual. Nay, he went even further. Inasmuch as he knew himself to possess "the brain and fine powers which lead to fortune," by so much he considered himself the more bound to deal generously with those less richly endowed by Nature. The labors of his workmen gained Friend Bright's wealth for him; he considered, therefore, it was his business to use that wealth in some measure for their happiness as well as his own. He believed that it was his business what his men did outside of working hours, since he had thus brought them together in a body. He held that to some extent a moral responsibility rested on him. One of his noble weaknesses was a love and pity for children, and he willed that no little one in his employ should work too long or too hard. He abolished the strap in factories; and Robert Collyer, in his lecture, said that he was once a factory boy in England, and had often felt the strap himself. But Jacob Bright used to stand by his factory-gate at night, and hold a lantern lighting the children out himself, putting the small and feeble ones in the care of a trusty man on their road home. He was generous to a fault with his money, but not a penny would he pay voluntarily of the English Church taxes. He did not believe they were right. So, year after year, the Church of England parson in Rochdale got out warrants against him, and officers went to his mill and levied on whatever goods they could find. But Friend Bright still "stood by his testimony." He established a spirit of union among his people, and engendered such enthusiasm that he was repaid for his pains many times over. He grew to be one of the most powerful manufacturers in England, the owner of four great mills, running 40,000 spindles. He never had a strike in these mills. His distinguished son says that in fifty-seven years, with a single slight exception, there never was a break or a jar between employers and employés in the mills founded by Jacob Bright. "He hired their hands, and then won their hearts and ennobled their lives," says Robert Collyer.

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A LARGE Republican ratification meeting was held in Galveston last week. One of the speakers said:

> If I ever was sorry for some of my friends, it was when poor Horace Greeley was their candidate, and now we are again called upon to mourn and pity them at the dish they swear is splendid turkey, when it is nothing but crow, crow, crow. A Federal General at the head of the table,—Gen. Hancock,—and at the foot a "bloated bondholder" and banker,—Mr. English,—for whom no Democrat ever before had any use.
>
> Pass them plenty of salt and pepper. If they must forever eat crow let us make it as palatable as possible for them.

Gov. Pease, the old antagonist of Hancock, said:

> If I believed that my Democratic friends had presented for the office of President Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, a soldier, because he distinguished himself in the suppression of the rebellion which they inaugurated, I would give them credit for candor, but they did not select him for that cause. They selected him because he has been identified with the Democratic party ever since the close of the Rebellion. They selected him because he had been chosen by Andrew Johnson, who had used all the means in his power to defeat the reconstruction laws, to flitter away and destroy the effect of those laws.

Several of the speakers referred to the foolish policy of the Democratic Administration of the State which had built up expensive prisons and permitted the school system to decay and fall in pieces. Under the Republican Administration of Gov. Davis schools flourished in Texas, and public education was promoted. Now, in the language of one of the resolutions adopted at this meeting:

> The Democracy has ignored school-houses and substituted in their stead palace prisons, notable for their elegance and imposing architecture, which delight the eye and attract, rather than repel, the criminal. The structures are erected in the most frequented places in Texas cities, thus dignifying crime. In other centres of civilization the school-house occupies the place where our jails now stand.

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THE Nashville (Tenn.) *American*, a Democratic paper, prints an extract from a letter of a prominent Missourian, an earnest supporter of Mr. Tilden, and also a supporter of Hancock, whom he has known for many years, and with whom he served in the field. This writer says of Gen. Hancock:

> When approached by a member of the Government, in December, 1876, and asked if he did not consider it his duty as a soldier to obey all the orders of his superior officers,—a most insidious question, asked with a crooked purpose,—he completely foiled the questioner by replying: "All *lawful* orders." The consequence was that orders were prepared sending Hancock to the Pacific coast, and replacing him by McDowell, but the Electoral Commission prevented the confirmation of the design—that is, the change became unnecessary.
>
> Northern Democrats deny that Hancock was a revolutionist in 1876; but it is noticeable that Southern Democrats don't deny it. They like to believe it is true. John Hay, a very careful man, says in his letter to his Cleveland friends that Hancock's supposed fidelity to Tilden and infidelity to his country was used as an argument in his behalf at Cincinnati, and had much to do with securing him the nomination.

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MAYOR LEWIS, of Knoxville, candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Illinois, made an apparent slip of the tongue, already noticed by THE TRIBUNE, when he said, in his speech of acceptance, that, if elected, he would represent "the wealth, the intellect, and the aristocracy of the district." The Knoxville *Review* puts a better face on it, by this explanation:

> When Mayor Lewis was making his acknowledgments to the Convention at

observations each afternoon. The gun-de ekof the training-ship carried ten pieces. It was in the finest order, all the brasses being highly polished, and the floor as neat and clean as wax. The whole vessel compares favorably in appearance with any of the same class in the English or American navy. They are progressive fellows, those Japs, and sometimes set people to thinking whether the Star of Empire is not, indeed, going too far westward, and too fast.

It is stated that the recent commuting of the sentence of Chung How, the Chinese negotiator of the treaty with the Czar, and the abandonment of war with Russia, are occasioned by the triumph of the Liberal party, under Prince Kung, the statesman with whom Gen. Grant had a long interview during his visit to Pekin. Prince Kung and his party have been advocating the making of a new treaty, and their opponents, encouraged by Chinese success in Central Asia during the past two or three years, have been enthusiastic for war. The abandonment of war indicates that Prince Kung has been triumphant, and that a new policy will now be inaugurated, in the pursuance of which China will seek to get a new treaty in the place of the swindling contract made by Chung How.

MR. GLADSTONE has remitted 15 per cent of his rents this year, as he did last. Mr. Gladstone, perhaps, can afford to do this, but a large number of landlords in England are not in a condition to forego suddenly so large a part of their income. The effect of the hard times is specially seen in the London season. The entertainments are now given chiefly by rich noblemen, whose fortunes are scarcely affected by any temporary decrease of income, and by those who do not depend on lands for their revenues. Notable in the latter class are Mrs. Guinness, wife of the Dublin brewer, Mrs. Naylor, whose money comes from Liverpool banking, and Mrs. Henry Brassey, who owes her wealth to the successful railroad contracts of her late father-in-law.

AN incident of some importance to Canada is the sudden failure of some of the world-famous salt wells of Cheshire. A month or so ago the brine disappeared from some of the shafts, and the quantity supplied by others fell seriously. Since that time matters have not mended. The export of salt from these mines reaches 200,000,000 pounds a year. There is great anxiety in the neighborhood of the shafts to know whether the decrease of production is permanent, and every dairyman and packer is interested in the matter. The wells have been worked for 200 years, and were regarded as inexhaustible. It is probable that the water has found an exit through a newly opened crevice in the rocks.

PROF. E. D. MANSFIELD, the "Veteran Observer" of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, risks these predictions:

I think that the Republicans will have a clear majority of the next House of Representatives, and the Senate will be a tie. One hundred and eighty-five Electoral votes—which Hayes had—is a majority. Garfield's minimum vote, I think, will be 187, and his maximum 247, and his probable vote, I think, will be 223. I give no details, but put this on record. I know that the Greenbackers claim a great vote; but I don't know that this vote will have a material effect on the election. They claim to have the power to elect part of both tickets in two or three States, but I think they are entirely mistaken.

THE complete returns from thirty-five counties of Illinois, exclusive of Cook County, already published in THE TRIBUNE, foot up as follows, compared with the population of 1870:

| | 1870. | 1880. | Gain. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-five counties..... | 956,984 | 1,073,638 | 116,674 |

Including the known increase in Cook County, these returns indicate a total population in Illinois of about 3,100,000, against 2,539,891 in 1870. There are 102 counties in the State.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says that Stephen A. Douglas told a party of friends in Chicago, in the fall of 1860, that William H. English, of Indiana, was his bitterest enemy. "He is the man Friday of Jesse Bright," also said the Little Giant, "and will do more than any other Indianian outside the Brights to inflict a deadly wound upon the Democratic party, and plunge this country into a civil war. He acts as he is moved by Senator Bright."

SENATOR BRUCE, of Mississippi, has no doubt of the innocence of Whittaker. If President Hayes can be impressed with the same belief, he would do a good and generous act in restoring the young man to the Academy. It is known that there have been cadets in the past who have owed much to the intervention of authorities at Washington in their behalf.

GARFIELD made his first political speech in a meeting at Williams College called to ratify the nomination of John C. Fremont. He is the first candidate of the party who has never voted anything but the Republican ticket. In the class ahead of Garfield at Williams were ex-Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Senator Ingalls, of Kansas.

## PERSONALS.

Senator Windom has gone to Mount Desert for the summer.

At last South Africa will be thoroughly explored. A "Pinafore" company has started for there.

It will be painful to their many friends in this country to learn that Queen Victoria is not on good terms with her daughter, the Crown Princess of Germany, nor with the Empress Augusta.

A School of Design for Women has been started in Philadelphia at a cost of $60,000. If the institution can only design a woman that will get along with two bonnets a year the money will have been well expended.

At Brimfield, Mass., the census enumerator found a woman 106 years old. Allowing her to be an average person as regards style, an eminent mathematician has calculated that her expenses for bonnets and hats must have reached the sum of $2,487,394.06.

There was a fat doctor named Tanner,
Who carried the Abstinence banner,
And he murmured, "I should
Like to go without food
Forty days, if I thought I could stan' 'er."
—*Longfellow.*

"Dora Dimple"—Your essay on "The Fall of Man" is hardly what we are looking for just now, and the information that you wore a percale dress during its delivery cannot be allowed to warp our judgment. If you could write something cute about the fall of wheat it might be acceptable.

After all, the army-worm is not so much to be blamed. After being branded as "an anthocephalus pematoid" by Gen. Le Duc, and made the subject of an official communication by the same person, even the most forbearing creature is liable to enter upon a career of dissipation and crime.

At a recent session of the American Philological Association in Philadelphia, Prof. C. H. Toy, the President, read a paper upon "verbs ending in ua in Hebrew as an indication of date." People in want of something wild and exciting for the long winter evenings should not fail to secure a copy of this thrilling work.

An otherwise estimable young man of this city, who recently joined an archery club, asked the fair being whose striped hose he some time hoped to have the honor of buying if she would not like to become a toxopholite, but she said her family had been Presbyterians so long that she should feel quite lost in any other denomination.

A young lady whose letter betrays a painful absence of grammar wants to know why THE TRIBUNE "doesn't print more of Mr. Tennyson's heart-songs," saying that she buys other papers for the purpose of indulging in her extraordinary appetite for the later works of the Poet Laureate. All we can say is that from a somewhat casual examination of the works referred to they appear more like the productions of a disorganized liver than a heart, and that if anybody else wrote them the author would probably be restrained from further work in that line by law.

## SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

There seems to prevail in the "sanctum" of the Kansas *Staats-Anzeiger* a jolly state of affairs. That paper is blessed with two editors, one a Republican and the other a Democrat. They divide their editorial labors between them, as a "band of brothers" should. Referring to this dual political management of a single paper, the Milwaukee *Herold* said the other day: "The Kansas *Staats-Anzeiger* conned, for a change, in its number of the 3d of July, its out-and-out Democratic suit. What is the matter? Was the Republican co-editor out taking a trip? And what has become of the 'neutrality'? To which the *Staats-Anzeiger* replies as follows: "The Milwaukee *Herold* hit the nail on the head. The Republican half of the editorship took a trip in the country to visit Democratic subscribers, and as the Democratic half of the same concern cannot, or, rather, will not write Republican articles, it happened that the contents of that number of our paper were of a Democratic shade. But our absent better-half will soon return, and then one-half of the paper will be dyed in the wool again."

While the *Anzeiger des Westens* (D.) is lustily slinging its mud, the *Amerika* (D.) of St. Louis is pursuing a different course, and by well-written articles, full of argument and thought, appeals to the good sense of its readers. For this the *Amerika* is receiving the acknowledgments of the better class of the German-American papers of both parties. It closes a leader defending its course, and in replying to the *Anzeiger des Westens*, as follows: "The naked statement: 'Mr. Garfield is a corrupt politician,' will not do. To illustrate: One of our countrymen, the good capitalist, Piepenbrink, was accosted by two property-owners who desired to sell their houses to him. While one of them, Mr. Smith, was satisfied with simply explaining to the German the improvements and advantages in all respects of his own house, the other, Mr. Katzumbalger, whispered in the 'Dutchman's' ears that his rival, Mr. Smith, was in the habit of beating his wife, and very often came home gloriously intoxicated! Undoubtedly the *Anzeiger* knows which one of the two rivals was successful!"

European papers are demonstrating their ignorance in American political affairs by the opinions they pass, now that both of the leading parties of the country have made their nominations. THE TRIBUNE has published an extract from the *Berliner Tageblatt* and adds a few more to-day. *Das Kleine Journal*, published in Berlin, Prussia, organ of the notorious Strousberg, who claims to have special knowledge of and to be well posted about all American matters, writes: "Garfield was one of the main leaders and champions of the Greenbackers and one of the Sachems of Tammany-Hall." The *Koelnische Zeitung*, published at Cologne, the "World's Paper," as it styles itself, says about Hancock, who, as need hardly be stated, never dabbled in politics, with one exception, when he as Military Commander of Louisiana and Texas made the serious blunder of trying to defeat the Reconstruction laws of Congress: "After the War Hancock chose the political field for his action. After Grant was elected President he immediately placed himself among the strongest opponents of Grant's Administration, and fought his policy with, at times, unbecoming vehemence. Notwithstanding all this, he accepted from Grant the important command of the West. He has been one of the most prominent leaders of the Democracy, and has stood always in the foreground in all party battles and conflicts." This shows clearly the intelligence of some of these European newspaper writers, and it is hardly necessary to make any further comments.

The Chicago *Neue Freie Presse*, before and during the Chicago Convention one of the strongest supporters of Grant, says editorially: "The hopes and air-castles which the Democrats built upon the indifference on the part of many Republicans during this Presidential campaign will not be realized. But Logan, Cameron, and Conkling, the principal leaders of the Grant columns, will astonish all those who, during the memorable contest before and after the Republican National Convention, united in calling these three statesmen the 'three bad men.' It is only natural that immediately after the Chicago Convention many of the adherents of the defeated candidates, for whom they had performed herculean services, should feel somewhat disappointed and sour. But as the campaign proceeds all personal considerations and thoughts disappear in the background, and the question again assumes prominence, 'Shall the former Rebels or the loyal North govern the Union?' The more it is understood that this question is the only real one underlying this campaign, the sooner will all those elements on whose apathy sanguine Democrats build such high hopes wheel into line and keep step to the music of the Union. Grant's friends regard it as a matter of honor to march at the head of the Republican cohorts, and they always will be found there, where the fight is the thickest and the danger the greatest. While Logan has raised his clarion voice already in Southern Illinois and opened the campaign, Cameron, who has returned to his home from Sulphur Springs, and Conkling, who will not, as reported, go to Europe, are preparing to open the campaigns in Pennsylvania and New York. In a few weeks the Republican phalanx will stand as united and steady as ever before. The expectations of the Democrats, that the discord among their opponents will assist them in the conflict, they may abandon."

The Milwaukee *Freie Presse* says editorially: "The intimation on the part of Democrats, that Garfield's letter of acceptance did not contain a single progressive idea, is really too absurd. Is the idea of the 'unity of States,' the idea of a 'Nation,' which is the basis of all political action on the part of the Republicans, no progressive principle? Does not the mode and manner in which the Republican candidate for the Presidency discusses this most important difference in principles between the Republican and Democratic parties denote the progressive, liberty-loving citizen and statesman of the American Republic? What have the Democrats to place in opposition to this grand idea of a 'Nation,' this principle of a 'unity of States'? Nothing but the reactionary particularism, the untenable doctrine of State-sovereignty, which led to rebellion and an attempt at secession, and will lead there again. This one point is sufficient to make Garfield's letter one of the most important of all political documents ever issued. The displeasure of Democrats with Garfield's demand that freedom of speech and the right to vote shall and must be protected in all sections of the country, is excusable. For years they have been attempting to gain possession of political power and the Administration of the Federal Government; for years they have attempted to break down our free institutions, and for years they have attempted to abolish all barriers protecting them. Their will and determination to do this will be defeated through the election of Garfield to the Presidency! That Mr. Garfield calls attention to our National system of education, and declares that it must remain free from all sectional influences, is also a thorn in Democratic flesh. The Democrats are never very pleasant when this subject of education is brought into public discussion, because the most prominent part of the Democracy either openly or silently opposes and works against our free-school system."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* has the following editorial relative to Judge Hoadley: "Judge Hoadley does not seem to be well posted regarding the German-American press. While at Chicago, a few days ago, the Judge was interviewed by a representative of an English-American paper, and, among other things, is reported as having stated that the only German paper printed in Northern Ohio was published at Cleveland and it supported the candidacy of Hancock. This assertion is erroneous. (1) There are other German papers printed in Northern Ohio besides the Cleveland one; for instance: in Sandusky, in Akron, in Toledo, in Fremont, in Mansfield, etc. (2) In Cleveland there are two daily German papers instead of one. The Cleveland *Anzeiger* is a strong Republican paper, and is not grieving itself to death because the *Waechter am Erie* is attempting to swing around to the Hancock camp, or—for all we know—has accomplished this movement already. It would have been very disagreeable for the *Anzeiger* if the *Waechter am Erie* had swung around from its independent position to the Republican hosts. The Democracy of the *Waechter* is the life of the *Anzeiger*. We hope that all other assertions and prophecies made by Judge Hoadley, during his Chicago interview, are based upon a better knowledge of facts than his statement relative to the only German paper printed in Northern Ohio. But it may be that the reporter in question misunderstood the Judge and consequently misrepresented him. Judge Hoadley is not the man to make erroneous and unsatisfactory statements. On the other side, however, Judge Hoadley is a man of sanguine temperament, who usually takes a roseate view of matters and things through the spectacles of his own wishes and hopes, and not the bright light of reality. What we wish we are willing to believe. This old proverb is applicable to the Judge also. He desires the election of Hancock to become a fact, and, therefore, he believes many things which have no foundation and existence in fact. Among his erroneous beliefs is the suggestion that the Democratic party can rely in this campaign on a large accession from the ranks of the German Republicans."

The Buffalo *Freie Presse* says: "Democratic papers do not find a sufficient reason for Gen. Hancock resigning his position in the regular army, in the fact that their platform, upon which Hancock stands and must accept the candidacy, denounces in its sixth, seventh, but chiefly in its eighth paragraph, the present President of the United States as a usurper, who procured his position through fraud. Military honor and civil and political morals demand that a Major-General shall resign, under such circumstances, his position in the army. He cannot serve any longer under a President whom he must designate as his illegitimate Commander-in-Chief, in order not to be at variance with the party that nominated him. But we go still farther, and maintain that all officers of the army and navy of the United States, who indorse and have publicly indorsed this year's Democratic platform, should at once hand in their voluntary resignations, because they can be compelled to do so by the laws as they now stand. In his letter of acceptance Hancock cannot pass over these paragraphs unnoticed. No matter how tame and reserved his expressions in relation thereto may be, he cannot avoid coming in conflict with the regulations and the laws, and an involuntary withdrawal on his part would be the result, if he did not prefer to resign, rather than to appear before a court-martial. Any violation of military discipline must be punished. The iron rule of discipline must govern the common soldier in the ranks as well as the Major-General; the latter must not be permitted to entertain any doubts about the legality of the authority of his superior in office,—to calumniate him and to assent to the calumnies of his adherents against the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Hancock knows all this, and it remains to be seen whether his resignation will be voluntary or compulsory."

# CONCORD.

## "Summer-School for Instruction in Literature and the Higher Philosophy."

## Its Successful Initiation Last Year—The Second Term Now in Progress.

## Program of the Courses of Lectures for the Five Weeks of the Session.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

CONCORD, Mass., July 16.—For half a century at least, Mr. Bronson Alcott, of this place, has been regarded as a man of impracticable schemes. He has been the most erratic of the New England Transcendentalists. His theories in reference to the combination of mental and manual labor, his connection with Communistic experiments, his advocacy of Vegetarianism, have all been unsparingly ridiculed by contemporary Philistines. The unregenerate critic has also made much sport of Pedagog Alcott's novel application of the doctrine of vicarious suffering to the government of his school,—his idea being to make the bad boy flog his teacher,—the castigation to be administered with due regard to the enormity of his (the boy's) offense!

But, with all his crotchets, Mr. Alcott has thoroughly convinced his generation that he is a man of rare sincerity and unworldliness; and now, in his vigorous old age (he is nearly 81), his eyes behold the realization of one of his fondest dreams in the establishment of the

CONCORD SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY,

which was auspiciously initiated last summer, and opened for a second term of five weeks on Monday, July 12.

Mr. Alcott has cherished for forty years the idea of converting his apple-orchard into a classic academic grove. In his book, "Concord Days," published in 1872, he develops his ideal of a school of philosophy as follows: "When I recollect the ardor with which I sought the acquaintance of those whom I imagined had ideas to communicate, and my delight in such when found, I am led to think how very desirable were an institution to which young students might resort, during such portion of the year as might be most convenient, to enjoy the fellowship of some of our most cultivated persons,—scholarships being provided for such as had not the means to defray the necessary expenses, —thus enabling bright young men and women, whether college-graduates or not, to complete what colleges do not give." He adds that thus "Opportunities would be given for that sympathetic union of mind with mind in which all living instruction and influence consist."

THE NATURALIST THOREAU

(who borrowed an ax of Alcott to clear a place for his cabin in the woods) seems also, in a certain sense, to have sympathized with his friend's idea of a village university. To his self-centred mind (as some one has said) there seemed to be a slight error in making Boston the focus of our stellar system: a nicer calculation would have located the true "Hub" twenty miles westward, in his native village of Concord. "Shall the world be confined to one Paris or one Oxford forever?" he asks, in "Walden." "Cannot students be boarded here, and get a liberal education under the skies of Concord? Cannot we hire some Abelard to lecture to us?" Again he says: "New England can hire all the wise men in the world to come and teach her, and board them round the while, and not be provincial at all. That is the *uncommon* school we want."

But Thoreau was too disdainful of organized activity to make any effort towards bringing about a consummation of his dream. Alcott's idea was more definit, and the attempt to realize it seems likely to result in an enduring success.

A FACULTY WAS ORGANIZED

in the spring of 1879, and a circular issued, giving a general invitation to all, without limitation of age, sex, or previous condition of philosophical insight, to attend "a summer-school for instruction by conference and conversation in literature and the higher philosophy, to open July 15, and continue five weeks; terms, $15 for the course, with slightly higher rates for partial courses and single tickets. The school thus announced was attended in whole or in part by about 400 persons, gathered mainly from New England and the West. Courses of Lectures were delivered by Mr. Alcott, on "Christian Theism"; by Prof. W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, on "Speculative Philosophy"; by Dr. H. K. Jones, of Jacksonville, Ill., on "Platonic Philosophy"; by David A. Wasson, on "Political Philosophy"; and by Mrs. E. D. Cheney, of Boston, on "Art." Special lectures were also given by Mr. F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Prof. Peirce and Col. Higginson of Cambridge, and Mr. Thomas Davidson and Dr. Bartol of Boston. Mr. Blake read from Thoreau's unpublished manuscripts, and Mr. Emerson gave his lecture on "Memory." Several very pleasant evening receptions and conversations were held at the houses of prominent citizens.

THE LEADING ATTRACTION

of the school last year proved to be the lectures of Prof. Harris, who expounded the principles of the German Transcendentalists in a masterly manner. He has recently resigned his position as Superintendent of Public Schools at St. Louis, and has come to Concord to live, residing in the Orchard House of Mr. Alcott, where last year's lectures were delivered. Prof. H. has been offered a Professorship of Ethics at Harvard, but has declined, and is soon to sail for Europe, to pursue philosophical and educational studies there. It is rumored that his *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* is to be removed from St. Louis to Boston.

THE SECOND TERM,

as already stated, opened July 12. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, has given the incipient university a $1,000 endowment, a portion of which has been expended in erecting an unpretentious "chapel" near the Orchard House, for the sessions of the school. Lectures, followed by conversations, take place at 9 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., from Monday to Friday inclusive, and at 9 a. m. on Saturday. The terms are nearly the same as last year. Single tickets are 50 cents each, or $4.50 per dozen. Mr. Alcott is the "Dean" of the Faculty, Mr. F. B. Sanborn the Secretary, and S. H. Emery, Jr. (formerly of Quincy, Ill.) the "Director," or Moderator of the meetings.

THE SCHOOL OPENS

with a considerably larger attendance than last year. From forty to eighty persons have attended the lectures of the first week, —about two-thirds being ladies. Among distinguished women present are Miss Elizabeth Peabody, of Kindergarten fame, and Miss Maria Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer of Vassar College. During the opening week courses of lectures were begun by Mr. Alcott, on "Mysticism"; by Mr. Harris, on "Speculative Philosophy"; by Dr. Jones, on "The Platonic Philosophy"; by the Rev. W. H. Channing (Unitarian divine, of London), on "Oriental and Mystical Philosophy"; and by Mr. D. J. Snider, of St. Louis, on "Shakspeare." These are the leading courses of the term, and run through the entire five weeks, except Mr. Channing's course, which closes during the third week, and Mr. Snider's, which ends during the second. Mrs. Cheney has delivered two lectures on "Art," and Mr. Wasson two on "The Philosophy of History."

PROGRAMS.

The second week's program (beginning July 19) includes only the continuation of the regular course above named.

During the third week (July 26), two lectures are to be delivered by Dr. J. S. Kidney, Episcopalian divine, of Minnesota, on "The Philosophy of the Beautiful and the Sublime"; one by Mr. John Albee, on "Figurative Language"; one by Julia Ward Howe, on "Modern Society"; and one (subject not announced) by Prof. Peirce.

During the fourth week (Aug. 2), Dr. Kidney is to give a final lecture; Mr. Albee is to discourse on "The Literary Art"; and Dr. Elisha Mulford is to deliver two lectures, on "The Personality of God," and "The Relations of Philosophy and Christianity."

The last week will be signalized by the lectures of Mr. Emerson, Dr. F. H. Hedge (on "The Philosophy of Charity"), Dr. Bartol ("God in Nature"), Prof. A. P. Peabody ("Conscience and Consciousness"), and Mr. Blake's reading from Thoreau's manuscripts. Mr. Emerson's lecture is set down for the evening of Aug. 13, and Mr. Alcott will deliver the Valedictory on the following day.

THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF CONCORD

is classic ground to both patriot and lover of literature, and many are attracted hither by the associations of the place, who have little love for the Transcendental philosophy. Emerson attends the lectures occasionally, but takes no part in the discussions of the school. His walk is still vigorous, but, as he phrases it, his "wits" are failing him. He is one of the rare prophets who is honored in his own country. The people of Concord yield to none in reverence for the grandeur of his genius, and love for the serene purity of his character. P. P.

# CASUALTIES.

## ST. LOUIS ACCIDENTS.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Augustus N. White, an employé in the depot-yards, was run over and killed by a locomotive to-night.

A skiff containing Bugus Harwitz, wife, and three children, while coming down the river to-day collided with the steamer Fanny Lewis at the upper part of the city, and was upset, and mother and one child drowned. The family were from Franklin County, Mo., and were moving to some place below here.

## DROWNED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—The bodies of two drowned men were found in the river here to-day. One was that of Fred. Heitke, a young man out of work, who probably suicided; the other, William Stelling, who fell in while in a fit.

## GAS EXPLOSION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 18.—Last night, while John Gaffney, night boss, and Lawrence Langnae and Peter Kinney, employed at the steel works, were in the pit attending to the gas, a generator explosion of gas occurred, severely burning all of them, Gaffney's injury being serious.

# THE INDIANS.

## FALSE RUMORS.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 18.—Indian rumors of almost every conceivable nature have been afloat in this vicinity the past week, and, although coming from apparently trustworthy sources, thus gaining credence, none have been verified. The report of an engagement Thursday between two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Capt. Ilsley, and a band of hostiles near the Little Missouri, still lacks authentication. Information from Ilsley's command was received at Fort Meade yesterday that scouting parties had been out in all directions but no Indians or signs of any were discovered. Reliable parties just in from Spearfish say the rumor that a band of 500 Indians had surrounded that town is false, no Indians having been seen or heard of in that neighborhood.

## THE UTES.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Colo., July 16, via LAKE CITY, Colo., July 17.—The Ute Commission has been delayed, awaiting the arrival of Interpreter Curtis, who reached here last night. The first Grand Council will be held on Monday. Companies C and E, Twenty-third Infantry, are camped at the Agency under the command of Capt. Brady.

# DR. TANNER.

## With Thirty-six Ounces of Water for Nourishment in One Day He Continues to Thrive Remarkably Well.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, July 18.—Dr. Tanner commenced the twenty-first day of his fast to-day (Sunday) in a remarkably cheerful mood, which was in marked contrast with the "bear-with-a-sore-head" order of amiability which has characterized his prolonged abstinence from food. He drank about thirty-six ounces of water during the day, and, as an examination of the excreta accounted for only two-thirds of that quantity, the balance, the doctors who have watched the experiment at a distance say, must have been absorbed by the tissues of his body and he must have derived a considerable amount of nourishment from the liquid. This average daily loss is in weight, is now about eight ounces, or only one-quarter of the daily average while he was abstaining from drinking. He turned the scales at 135 pounds when weighed in the afternoon. Two rides in Central Park and a trip to the photographic gallery varied the monotony of his day's existence. Those who have watched him closely from the start say to-night that his skin is normal and unshrunken, and that he looks better than at any time since he began his experiment.

# YOUNG CHRISTIANCY.

## A Young Man Claiming to Be a Son of the Ex-Senator Sent to an Inebriate Asylum on His Own Petition.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, July 18.—A young man, who said his name was John H. Christiancy, was committed to the Kings County Inebriates' Home on Saturday by Justice Bloom, of Brooklyn, under peculiar circumstances. He went to the Justice in the morning, giving his name as above, and said he was a lawyer and son of ex-Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, now United States Minister to Peru, showing letters to confirm his statement. During a long conversation with Justice Bloom young Christiancy declared that the liking for strong drink had obtained such a mastery over him that he was compelled to ask the Justice to send him to the Inebriates' Home, until his taste could be cured. He said he had had himself committed to a similar institution in Binghamton and once in Philadelphia. He had not been long in Brooklyn, and was boarding at a lodging house on Main street, and was without friends or money. He thought his father would pay his board in the Home if he was told his condition. It was then arranged that one of the Court officers should swear out a warrant charging Christiancy "on information and belief" with being an habitual drunkard, and Justice Bloom then committed him to the Home for six months. Christiancy started for the Home to deliver his commitment in person.

# GRANT FOR GARFIELD.

## He Declares for the Republican Nominee in Unequivocal Language.

DENVER, Colo., July 18.—Gen. Grant, in an interview, said: "I can say without hesitation that I will give Garfield my hearty support. There is no reason why any Republican should not vote for Garfield. I know him to be a man of talent, thoroughly accomplished, and an upright man. I have nothing against Gen. Hancock, but Garfield is the man for the office." He denied the report that he had complained of Conkling and Logan having deceived him. He had no letter from either of them either before or after the Convention since his return to America. He said of all men Conkling and Logan were the last for him to find fault with, and he felt more proud of the 312 that stood by him than if he had received the nomination by unfair means.

The *Republican's* Manitou special says the members of the State Press Association were presented to Gen. Grant last night. The party will be joined by Ulysses, Jr., and Fred Grant to-morrow. They visit Leadville next week, and then Denver.

## SUICIDE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 18.—William Cumbrlak, about 60 years of age, one of our most prosperous and thrifty farmers, living two miles east of town, committed suicide yesterday by taking a large quantity of paris green. Physicians were summoned, but too late, as the poison was surely doing its deadly work. Deceased leaves a wife and children in independent circumstances.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18.—William Turner, son of a wealthy resident of Westport, committed suicide at his father's house, about 9 o'clock to-night, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. Turner resided with his father about a mile from the city limits, and had been in town during the day drinking considerably. He went home before dark, and shortly afterwards was found shot through the head in the yard back of the house, and a smoking pistol in his hand.

# LOCAL CRIME.

## ANOTHER MURDER.

George Lee, a colored thief, who was only last week liberated from the County Jail, was shot and killed almost instantly at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the boarding-house of Mrs. Marshall, No. 100 Clark street, by Charles Ranales, a colored cook from Evanston. Lee, up to the time of his arrest, was the "lover" of a low white woman named Sophy Johnson, and he was at once succeeded by his murderer. This arrest was made about six months ago by the Armory detectives for Detective Gallagher, who had a case of highway robbery in the West Division against Lee. This was not the only time Lee was arrested, however, for his homely mug is included in the police album. Exactly when he got out of jail is not known, but at any rate Sophy asked Justice Wallace for a warrant against him last Thursday, as he had been beating and abusing her because she refused to harbor and support him as she used to do. Ranales has hitherto borne a good reputation, and, although he is a married man, he nevertheless fell into bad ways with the woman Johnson. The circumstances of the killing are more fully given below in the report of the Coroner's inquest. Lee, in his rage because the woman and Ranales would not admit him, burst the door into their room, and was shot in the left breast near the heart by Ranales, against whom he had made bloodthirsty threats. He fell to the floor, and expired in a few minutes. Ranales dressed himself, and walked to the Water-Works in the North Division, and thence back to the corner of State and Thirteenth streets, deliberating all the way as to what he ought to do. Finally, about 7 o'clock he walked leisurely towards the Armory and there gave himself up to Stationkeeper Kipley, and told his story. Officer William Dollard had heard of the killing about 5 o'clock, and upon ascertaining that the murderer belonged at Evanston, he and Lieut. Byrne started at once in pursuit.

Deputy-Coroner Waite held the inquest at the Armory during the afternoon. The first witness examined was Sophia Johnson, the white cyprian over whom the fight took place. She testified that she occupied the small room over the hall, and that at about 3 o'clock in the morning George Lee entered the hall, and made threats of killing both witness and Ranales. He wanted witness to open the door, but she refused, and threatened to call the police. Lee afterwards forced in the door of an adjoining room occupied by Charles Barrett, and just as he reached the door connecting the two rooms witness heard a shot fired and saw Lee fall. About ten minutes after the shooting Ranales and witness walked to the corner of Clark and Harrison streets and there separated. Sophia said she had known Ranales for about six months, and that both he and Lee were together in her room last Friday and seemed friendly enough then, but she knew that he was jealous, and had heard him make threats to kill Ranales. Lee died on the floor within ten minutes. Ranales was in bed with Charles Barrett, but upon Lee raising the disturbance he got up and came into her room and sat in a chair by the window.

Charles Barrett, stevedore, testified that Ranales was not in bed with him, but in Sophy's room, but that a door connecting the two rooms was ajar. He heard the noise made by Lee, and knew that jealousy was the cause, as he was Sophy's "man" before Ranales came there. Lee, after kicking in the door of the room, rushed at the door leading to Sophy's room, and just then the shot was fired. Witness thought Lee had fired the shot, and, though he saw him sink to the floor, and breathe heavily, he mistook it for snoring. Ranales came out shortly after and told witness to clear out. Ranales gained entrance to Sophy's room by means of a key which witness dropped to him from a window to the sidewalk below.

Charles Ranales was sworn as he desired, and testified that he came from Evanston last Monday, and formed Lee's acquaintance on the following Thursday; went with him to Well's saloon, No. —, Clark street. Lee said, "My friend, I want to see you," but in the saloon said he did not know me, to which I replied that I did not know him. He ordered some drinks, and then went out, saying to some colored men, "I have seen my man," and nothing more. Meeting him again in the evening, he said, "Looky here, I want to see you," and then followed up by making an insulting remark, to which witness said he did not deserve it. Lee said, "I am going to do something to you." They then separated, but Lee followed witness for a short distance. Friday night Lee followed witness and a Chinaman named Yung Han, and finally accosted them in an insulting manner in a saloon at the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue. Then picking up a glass off the bar he walked about the room cursing and swearing, and at times slapped witness on the shoulder, saying, "I want to talk with you." Lee followed witness and colored companion named Charley to Harvey's restaurant, where he continued his insults and tried to pick a quarrel. At No. 400 Clark street witness went up to Lee's room, but his language was so bad that witness left him at once. Ranales farther testified that he had frequently awakened him while asleep in this house by knocking at the door and wanting him to open it. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning he made one of these calls, and later a second one. Ranales told him he was sleepy, and that he would not open the door, and Lee said, "I want your heart." This he repeated several times, and, after the door was burst in, again repeated it. Witness was in bed, and said: "George, go away"; and reaching for his revolver, which was under the pillow, warned Lee to keep away; but Lee kept coming closer, and repeating the sentence. Then, passing near the bed, he put his hand on his hip pocket, and again approached the bed, still muttering his threat. Then it was that Ranales says he fired.

Regarding himself, Ranales stated that he was 28 years of age, and was born at Nassau, in the Bahama Islands, but at an early age was stolen by an English Captain, and at 8 years of age was left to shift for himself in New York City. He works as a cook, and came to this city looking for employment.

The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict that George Lee came to his death by reason of a bullet fired into the body by Charles Ranales, and recommended that Ranales be held without bail to the Grand Jury.

Late in the day, just as Ranales was about to be taken to the County Jail, his wife, a respectable-looking colored woman, arrived from Evanston, and she remained by his side until he at last was looked in a cell at the County Jail.

## AN UNNATURAL DAUGHTER.

Brief mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of a peculiar case of cruelty to an old lady, which had been brought to the notice of State's-Attorney Mills. The old lady is Mrs. Phillips, and she is at present stopping with the Misses Foster, at No. 21 North Peoria street. She will be 80 years of age next October, and, though she is in the full possession of all her faculties,—memory, perhaps, excepted,—she could not have lived much longer in the condition in which she was found by the ladies who are now caring for her. The unnatural daughter who has thus maltreated her poor old mother is 55 years of age, styling herself Mrs. Butler, and living at No. 19 North Peoria street. She is supposed to be worth some money, but, inasmuch as she possesses no real estate so far as known, it is going to prove a difficult matter to compel her by law to contribute to her mother's support. To listen to the story of physical and mental suffering which the old lady told a TRIBUNE reporter last evening would start the tears to any one's eyes, and make them involuntarily utter maledictions upon her only daughter and step-children. Mrs. Phillips was the eldest daughter of a well-to-do and respectable Connecticut farmer. She married a man named White, who proved a worthless drunkard, and who, like old Eccles, was perfectly willing to drink himself to death. In fact, he succeeded in doing so within eight years after marriage. Two children were the offspring of this union, and the present Mrs. Butler is the only one surviving. Mrs. Phillips has a vivid recollection of the sufferings she underwent in those dark days. She was compelled to take to binding shoes to support herself and children and her besotted husband. One day, after she had bound eight pairs of shoes, and had fallen asleep over the last shoe, the brutal fellow threw a lighted candle in her face to arouse her, and thereby burnt her severely. She thought these were her cloudy days, but she has during the past five years learned to look upon them as comparatively pleasant ones. She then had health and strength, and could work for a living, but now is old and decrepit, and unable to care for herself. Mrs. Phillips' second husband was a Baptist clergyman, poor but upright and very industrious. He furnished her a comfortable home, and cared for her children, but he died many years ago. The daughter's—Mrs. Butler—first husband was a Judge Davidson, by whom she had three children. He died at Pekin, Ill., and since then Mrs. Phillips says her daughter has had a multitude of husbands. Butler was one of them, Bradley another, and, at present, a Board of Trade scalper is said to be the favorit boarder. The old grandma has lived with Mrs. Butler for some years past, and has always been most shamefully abused, and even beaten and pinched, not only by the daughter but by her own grandchildren. She was forced to sleep in a narrow stingy little room in the garret, with but a single little window facing the east. At times she was nailed fast into this den for hours together, and this frequently after a cruel beating because she dared ask to have a little milk or food, or to have her few rags of calico washed out. It was four long, weary flights of stairs down to the kitchen, and after making the trip, as she frequently did, with the greatest of pain, her only reward was a few hard crusts of bread and a tin cup full of water. When she asked for more she was taken back to her den and either nailed in or tied with cords to the banister railings. During the recent hot spell the poor woman was compelled to remain in her coop, sweltering with the heat, and beneath the burning rays of the sun. Wednesday forenoon she called the attention of a servant in Miss Foster's yard by rapping on the house near the window with a small stick. When the servant looked up the old lady pressed her hands to her head, and then clasped them in supplication. She dared not speak, for fear the folks in the house would hear her. The servant motioned to her to come down, and when she did they gave her a can of milk, for which she has a great craving, and next day before daylight the old lady sought shelter from the Foster sisters, and said she could not endure another such day. Since then she has been given every comfort and delicacy, and cleanly clad, by women who, though classed among the disreputable by society, yet had hearts good and kind enough to cling to this poor withered woman, and, calling her "Grandma," bestow upon her every kindness they could think of. And this, too, without asking or seeking remuneration. It was by them that the attention of the authorities was called to the case. It is quite probable that the unnatural daughter will be arrested and prosecuted, and that a subscription will be started amongst church-going citizens, especially Baptists, in order to place Mrs. Phillips in the Old Women's Home or some such institution.

The story of the old lady's sufferings is very well known on Peoria street, and Mrs. Butler has once been arrested for cruelty to her mother. The complainant was a butcher, to whom the old crone was often compelled to go for food. The neighbors have frequently commenced proceedings to put an end to the outrageous brutalities which they witnessed upon Mrs. Butler's premises, but each time they have fallen through.

Mrs. Phillips has purchased, or rather attempted to purchase, of druggists and physicians, chloroform, opium, laudanum, and other drugs, and has even sharpened knives with which to take her life, but her husband always told her that suicides could never enter Heaven, and so she failed to carry out her intentions.

The reporter saw Mrs.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

## Review of Finances in Chicago Last Week.

### The Produce Markets Less Active—Provisions Slow but Steadier.

### More Strength in Spot Grain, with Steadiness in Futures.

## FINANCIAL.

Business in Chicago was fairly well sustained last week at the banks. For midsummer the demand for loans was satisfactory, though rates were weak and first-class borrowers could obtain considerable concessions. Rates were 4@6 per cent on call, and 6@8 per cent on time. The flow of currency to the country was very light, as the marketing of the new crops has not begun. New York exchange sold all the week at par@35c per $1,000 discount. Clearings indicated a good gain, and were $27,206,000 for the week, against $22,337,000 for the corresponding week of last year. Dealings in local securities and New York stocks were not active. A steady business is done in railroad bonds like the St. Paul 6s and 7s, and the introduction of a large block of Burlington & Quincy 4½s into this market has been a success. Excepting the Chicago 4½s, which sell at 103½@104, the market is almost bare of local securities. Cook County and Chicago City 7s, long and short, sell readily at prices not imagined in previous years. There has been selling of high-priced bonds like the United States 4s, in order to put the money into real estate. Operators in New York stocks are watching the crops, and as the prospects of these improve they buy with more confidence.

It is reported that the Boston Water-Power Company is in negotiation for the sale of another large parcel of its land.

The Wall street gossip of the New York *World* has it that Gould has caught Keene on the short side, and is trying to make things interesting for him. It is rather warm weather for a fight of that sort, but there is plenty of room for a rumpus, and, with Gould borrowing money on his collateral in Boston and other cities to carry on his fight in New York, and Keene buying and selling in a most bewildering sort of a way, it is not unlikely that after Gould has gathered up the big bowider with which he intends to crush Keene he may find that his antagonist is not there. Mr. Gould and a great many other operators are all ready now to have the public come in and take their stock off their hands, run up the market a bit and enable them to get out very handsomely. All right,—that is the program; we are to have another boom; but suppose the sky-rocket won't go up,—what then? Well, we'll shuffle out as best we can and come home quietly and immediately from the watering places. The market is very, very uncertain. There is every preparation for a boom. The bait has been temptingly set out and now all that is wanting is for the plump bird Public to walk into the snare.

The American Union Telegraph Company have marked down the rates from New York to Omaha, Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Topeka, and other Western points from $1.25 to 60 cents.

The *Public* makes this comparison of the floating debt of the Reading:

| | Nov. 30, '72. | May 24, '80. |
|---|---|---|
| Railroad company, floating debt | $ 2,320,079 | $14,254,766 |
| Railroad company, current business | 2,541,761 | 3,309,515 |
| Sinking fund, etc. | ..... | 1,158,146 |
| Total, railroad company | $10,091,838 | $14,742,429 |
| Coal company, floating debt | $ 1,5 7,839 | $ 1,930,482 |
| Coal company, current business | 467,411 | 1,491,631 |
| Total, coal company | $ 2,375,241 | $ 3,322,113 |
| Both companies | $12,467,082 | $18,141,543 |

It says:

This is a sufficiently remarkable increase, even if it be supposed that the items of sinking and insurance funds and credits, which do not appear in the balance sheet of November, were in the same sense, and to the same extent, debits then, as now. The total mortgage debt of the two-headed concern, not to itself, was $63,397,-126.04. In 1880, the year before the Coal Company was formed, the entire indebtedness of the Company was $15,622,901. This Company, therefore, has borrowed within ten years, and has invested, lost, or stolen, $77,674,225. Now, what has become of this money? Was it obtained honestly or by fraudulent misrepresentation? Was it invested and expended honestly, or wasted and stolen.(?)

At the outset, we learn from the report of the Committee of Investigation of 1876 that, during the five years 1871-1875 inclusive the stockholders pocketed as dividends $18,040,262.32, whereas in that entire time only $2,347,-280.37 had really been earned by the Company. Here was $15,692,583.96 of which the creditors were actually robbed, as the report charges, by fraudulent and crooked reports, in which the earnings of the Company were represented as $15,695,038 greater than they really were. This money, the stockholders through their agents had obtained, if the report be true, by false pretenses. The debt of the Company was increased during that period over $50,000,-000, and it has since appeared that a great part of this sum was spent in the purchase of property which has never paid bare interest on its previous cost. How much the real cost was, and how much was fraudulently charged as cost, and stolen by persons concerned in the purchase, probably never will be discovered. But the stockholders, unless the statements of the investigating Committee's report can be disproved, divided among themselves about $15,-000,000 of the money borrowed.

The *Public* declares that the Directors who declared dividends that had not been earned are personally liable, and that the stockholders are liable as partners for all debts.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium.

Sterling exchange, 484½.


THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK,

Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same at the rate of 4½ per cent, subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.


## MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

*By Mining Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, July 17.—The mining stock market closes to-day with a stronger feeling throughout almost the entire list. Closing official quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amie | 85 | Union Consolidated | 19½ |
| Auburn & Rock Creek | 120 | Vandewater | 30 |
| Barbee & Walker | 5 | Buckeye | 31 |
| Battle Creek | 4½ | Consolidated Virginia | 280 |
| Chrysolite | 10 | California | 195 |
| Climax | 240 | Little Chief | 7¼ |
| Columbia | 3½ | Mouse | 75 |
| Crowell | 15 | Rappahannock | 36 |
| Durango | 60 | Placer | 64 |
| Grand | 145 | Belle Isle | 85 |
| Hukill | 125 | Goodshaw | 95 |
| Mexican | 150 | Maybelle | 24 |
| Sierra Nevada | 108 | Ophir | 85 |
| Silver Nugget | 150 | Great Eastern | 62 |

The total bullion receipts from mines last week were $314,888. Silver Cliff shipped Friday 238 pounds of bullion; value, $3,900. Amie shipped ore valued at $2,500 yesterday. Dunderberg has shipped $1,692 worth of ore. The slopes in the mine are looking better. Mayflower shipped sixty tons last week. The vein is four feet wide and improving in quality. Cross drifts from the main inclines of the Gold Cup mines of the Bald Mountain Company are in rich ore. Over 150 tons are now in the dump. The main tunnel in the Madre is now in over 350 feet, carrying ore in its entire face. Crosscuts on both sides prove a sixty-foot ledge of good ore. The upper tunnels, as well as the winze, are also in ore. A furnace is to be at once erected. The Girard, lately listed, adjoins the Tougnaut, Contention, and Empire Mines, in Tombstone district, Arizona. The main shaft is down 200 feet in a rich stretch of ore. The Hite mine, on the 900-foot level, carries a ledge 15 feet wide of free milling ore. The 40-stamp mill is crushing 75 tons daily. The North Hite & Yosemite Company, adjoining the Hite, are tunneling to cut the latter vein and also two other veins on their property. Ninety-three tons of ore thus far worked averaged $53 per ton.

A San Francisco special says: "The mining stock market closed to-day more promising than for several weeks past. John Mackey left for the Comstock this afternoon. He said Comstock prospects were the same as during the past year. If stockholders have lost faith and refuse to pay assessments he would run one shaft down at his own expense and solve the deep-mining mystery."

A special from Silver Cliff says: "The large engine and new hoisting machinery on Ball Domingo are in position. As soon as sloping begins on the 1,000-foot level the output will be increased to 150 tons per day. All the machinery for the new concentrator has arrived and will be in operation by Aug. 1. Over 3,000 tons of ore are now on dump. Many prospecters are leaving Silver Cliff for the newly-discovered district on Kirby Creek, twenty miles east. The formation is similar to that of Leadville."

A Salt Lake special says: "There is considerable excitement over reported extensive discoveries of carbonate and galena mines 100 miles south of Green River, Wyo. Shipments of bullion for the week ending to-day: Old Telegraph, two bars; Morgan, three bars; Brooks, two bars; value, $15,300; Barbee & Walker, three bars; Christy, one bar; Crisman Mammoth, eight bars; value, $7,200; Horn Silver, six bars; Ontario, twenty-eight bars; value, $165,000. Total, $188,200."

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

| | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880. | 1879. | 1880. | 1879. |
| Flour, brls | 6,955 | 5,999 | 3,377 | 3,606 |
| Wheat, bu | 50,056 | 75,360 | 69,157 | 98,062 |
| Corn, bu | 364,038 | 204,038 | 345,695 | 189,925 |
| Oats, bu | 50,500 | 46,502 | 95,522 | 66,739 |
| Rye, bu | 4,048 | 7,411 | 4,071 | 3,717 |
| Barley, bu | 800 | 2,450 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 28,761 | 4,210 | 28,875 | 12,553 |
| Flax seed, bs | 12,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 20,000 | ..... | 2,474 | ..... |
| Cured meats, lbs | 538,100 | 294,315 | 2,661,444 | 3,322,604 |
| Beef, tcs | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| Beef, brls | ..... | ..... | 111 | 255 |
| Pork, brls | 90 | ..... | 1,670 | 1,368 |
| Lard, lbs | 123,500 | ..... | 253,009 | 1,220,405 |
| Tallow, lbs | 19,600 | 20,370 | 314,916 | 9,810 |
| Butter, lbs | 209,950 | 252,607 | 317,160 | 244,230 |
| Live hogs, No | 20,457 | 8,780 | 3,644 | 4,415 |
| Cattle, No | 5,192 | 5,070 | 3,567 | 4,357 |
| Sheep, No | 1,157 | 88 | 305 | ..... |
| Hides, lbs | 129,365 | 134,530 | 293,155 | 144,540 |
| Wool, lbs | 399,547 | 544,905 | 190,995 | 193,097 |
| Potatoes, bu | 300 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Coal, tons | 5,714 | 13,572 | 1,598 | 988 |
| Hay, tons | 22 | 18 | 60 | 2 |
| Lumber, m | 11,949 | 10,393 | 3,275 | 3,066 |
| Shingles, m | 5,013 | 1,65 | 150 | 509 |
| Salt, brls | 4,139 | 1,647 | 2,862 | 1,519 |

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58½c for do to Glasgow; 66c for lard and meats to Liverpool; and 71½c for do to Antwerp.

The receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 390,000 bu, and the shipments 332,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York Saturday: Receipts—Flour, 11,494 brls; wheat, 239,278 bu; corn, 244,400 bu; oats, 25,820 bu; corn-meal, 1,020 pkgs; rye, 8,068 bu; malt, 4,800 bu; pork, 41 brls; beef, 1,497 brls; cut meats, 2,390 pkgs; lard, 1,793 tcs; whisky, 433 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 276,000 bu.

The stock of lard in New York is reported at 63,929 tcs, against 151,379 tcs a year ago.

C. H. S. Mixer, Esq., the Registrar, reports the following as the stocks of provisions in Chicago; those for a year ago being incomplete:

| | July 15, 1880. | June 15, 1880. | July 15, 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mess pork, winter packed, brls | 182,794 | 207,306 | 95,644 |
| M. Pork, summer packed, brls | ..... | ..... | 36,000 |
| Other kinds barreled pork, brls | 2,770 | 2,315 | 4,879 |
| Short ribs, middles, lbs | 30,097,486 | 17,145,568 | 33,535,615 |
| Short clear mid les, lbs | 2,762,980 | 2,194,149 | 2,965,540 |
| Long clear middles, lbs | 10,290,367 | 10,527,920 | 6,481,929 |
| Dry salted shoulders, lbs | 9,883,275 | 7,065,108 | 9,336,452 |
| S. P. shoulders, lbs | 1,989,300 | 2,157,600 | 646,500 |
| S. P. hams, lbs | 15,962,300 | 15,339,100 | 10,501,000 |
| Other cut meats, lbs | 24,893,713 | 20,737,186 | 12,463,574 |
| P. S. lard, "contract" (old and new), tcs | 114,128 | 127,585 | 121,200 |
| Other kinds of lard, tcs | 13,574 | 11,748 | 8,118 |

The movement in this city from June 16 to July 15, inclusive, is reported as:

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Pork, brls | 2,051 | 2,450 |
| Lard, gross weight, lbs | 3,449,419 | 26,085,507 |
| Meats, gross weights, lbs | 15,141,875 | 13,130,471 |
| Live hogs, No | 621,703 | 124,892 |

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city during the times named. The weights are gross:

| Articles. | 1879-'80. Week ending July 15. | Since Nov. 1. | 1878-'79. Since Nov. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pork, brls | 5,711 | 228,686 | 259,927 |
| Lard | 4,580,982 | 217,109,008 | 202,685,383 |
| Hams | 1,964,552 | 161,779,813 | 136,343,195 |
| Sides | 14,267,365 | 315,703,984 | 382,806,920 |
| Shoulders | 1,720,859 | 73,417,310 | 81,589,938 |

The exports of provisions from the seaboard, including New Orleans, for the week ending July 10, included 7,244 brls pork, 3,615 brls beef, 5,931,159 lbs lard, 10,158,701 lbs hog meat, 6,301,268 lbs cheese, and 4,336,786 lbs tallow.

The following were the aggregate exports from seven Atlantic seaboard ports from Nov. 1 to July 3:

| | 1878-'79. | 1879-'79. |
|---|---|---|
| Pork, lbs | $1,388,809 | $1,160,430 |
| Bacon, lbs | 579,925,839 | 573,814,891 |
| Lard, lbs | 280,950,334 | 247,822,580 |
| Totals | 912,145,147 | 875,777,871 |

### WESTERN HAY AND OATS CROPS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, July 17.—I made a recent tour through the Eastern States and particularly observed the effects of the dry weather of May and June upon the crops,—through the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and the southern portion of New England. They had the usual rain-falls during the month of April, which was sufficient for maturing the fall wheat, which is a very full crop and of good quality. But, owing to the fact that through that great section of country they had but little or no rain through the months of May and June, as a consequence they have comparatively but about one-fourth of a crop of hay and oats. The oat crop matured, or was dried up, standing only some ten or twelve inches high, being very thin, and will average only some seven to ten bushels to the acre, and of poor quality; while the hay crop is very light, averaging not more than one-fourth of a ton to the acre. The pasture-fields were quite exhausted, and in some sections cattle had died of starvation, while others were fed on hay from the scanty meadows.

This section of country depends largely upon their hay and oat crops, from which their great cities are supplied to a large extent. But their present crops will give them no surplus to sell, and the large cities of the East will of necessity have to draw their supplies from the more fortunate Western States, where there is, however, only a reasonable prospect of an average crop of oats at the best, owing to the fact that the oat crop has grown too much straw, largely lacking substance or strength in the grain, and hence to some extent it has fallen down, and in such cases it is rusting badly. WESTWARD.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and weak. The new crop is reported to be in a promising condition, and the stock of old is not so low as some dealers expected it would be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice hurl and carpet | 7¼@8 |
| Fine green, self-working | 6½@7 |
| Red tipped, do | 5½@6 |
| Inferior and common | 3 @5½ |
| Crooked | 2½@3 |

BUTTER—In the butter market there was continued activity, and prices were as firmly supported as on the preceding days of the week. About everything is picked up as fast as received, and unless the receipts should increase it would not be surprising to see a further harde ning of prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Creamery | 21 @23 |
| Good to choice dairy | 16 @20 |
| Lard packed | 13½@15 |
| Packing stock | 10 @12 |
| Grease | 5 @ 8 |

BAGGING—There was fair activity in the demand for grain-bags, and there was also considerable inquiry for burlaps and gunnies. We quote the market steady at the prices given below:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stark | 24½ | Burlaps | 12 @14 |
| Brighton A | 24 | Gunnies, single | 13½@14½ |
| Otter Creek | 3 16 | Gunnies, double | 22 @23 |
| Lewiston | 22½ | Wool sacks | 45 @50 |
| American | 21½ | | |

CHEESE—Dealers reported a good general demand. In addition to the local and Western demand there were liberal purchases by shippers and exporters, and, although the offerings were pretty large, the market maintained a firm tone. Liverpool has advanced to 50s, and New York is ½c higher than the beginning of the week. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Full cream | 7¼@8¼ |
| Part skim | 5 @7 |
| Full skim | 3 @5½ |
| Low grades | 3 @4 |

COAL—Was in small demand at former quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Range and nut | $6.50 |
| Egg and grate | 6.25 |
| Erie and Brier Hill | 6.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 5.50 |
| Piedmont | 6.00 |
| Blossburg | 5.50 |
| Indiana block | 5.00 |
| Wilmington | 4.00 |

EGGS—Were slow at 8½c per ₰. The receipts were small, but the stock in store is ample, and holders don't want to increase it during the hot term.

FISH—Jobbers of fish are doing a satisfactory business. The demand is unusually good for the season, stocks are in fair condition, and prices rule steady and firm. Below are the quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whitefish, No. 1, ₰ ½-brl | $ 4.00 @ 4.75 |
| Whitefish, family, ₰ ½-brl | 3.50 @ 3.70 |
| Trout, ½-brl | 3.75 @ 4.00 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl | 10.25 @10.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl | 7.00 @ 7.25 |
| Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl | 5.50 @ 5.75 |
| Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl | 4.50 @ 4.75 |
| Mackerel—Large family | 5.00 @ 5.25 |
| Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl, new | 4.50 @ 4.75 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits | 1.00 @ 1.15 |
| Mackerel—Family kits | 75 @ 1.00 |
| Codfish—Georges, ₰ 100 lbs | 5.50 |
| Codfish—Bank, new | 4.75 |
| Codfish—Summer cured | 5.25 |
| Codfish—Dressed | 7 |
| Herring—Round, brls | 5.00 @ 5.25 |
| Herring—Holland, ₰ keg | 80 @ 85 |
| Herring—Scaled, ₰ box | 30 @ 35 |
| Halibut—Smoked | 10 @ 11 |
| California salmon, ½-bris | 7.50 |

FRUITS AND NUTS—Little or no improvement in the demand was observable, and prices continue to lean in buyers' favor. The following quotations are more or less freely shaded:

| FOREIGN. | |
|---|---|
| Dates | $ 6 @ 6¾ |
| Figs, layers | 13 @ 15 |
| Turkish prunes, old | 4½@ 5 |
| Turkish prunes | 6¾@ 7 |
| Raisins, layers | 2.25 @2.50 |
| Raisins, London layers | 2.50 @2.75 |
| Raisins, Valencia | 8½@ 9½ |
| Raisins, loose Muscatel | 2.40 @2.55 |
| Zante currants | 6 @ 6¾ |
| Citron | 23 @ 24 |
| DOMESTIC. | |
| Apples, evaporated | 12 @ 13 |
| Apples, Eastern | 5½@ 6¼ |
| Apples, Southern | 4½@ 5 |
| Peaches, unpared, halves | 7 @ 7½ |
| Raspberries | 20 @ 24 |
| Blackberries | 10½@ 10¾ |
| Pitted cherries | 16 @ 17 |
| NUTS. | |
| Filberts | 10 @ 11 |
| Almonds, Tarragona | 19½@ 20 |
| Naples walnuts | 13½@ 14 |
| Brazils | 6½@ 8 |
| Pecans | 12 @ 13½ |

GREEN FRUITS—Were selling at nearly former prices. The offerings were liberal. Berries and peaches were steady, and tomatoes were lower. Foreign fruits were unchanged:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peaches, per box | $ 50@1.00 |
| Pears, per box | 75@1.00 |
| Tomatoes, per box | 15@ 25 |
| Apples, per box | 20@ 30 |
| Blueberries, per ½ bu | 80@1.00 |
| Blackberries, per case | 1.50@2.10 |
| Raspberries, per case of 16 pints | 1.00@1.35 |
| Lemons, per box | 5.00@6.00 |
| Oranges, per box | 6.50@7.00 |
| Bananas, per bunch | 2.00@3.00 |

GROCERIES—The market presented the same general features as on the preceding days of the week. The volume of business continues large and the tone of the market is healthy, prices ruling more than ordinarily steady:

RICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carolina | 7 @ 7¾ |
| Louisiana | 6¼@ 7¾ |
| Rangoon | 6¼@ 7¾ |

COFFEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java | 24 @28 |
| Mocha | 26 @27 |
| Maracaibo | 18 @20 |
| Rio, fancy | 18 @19 |
| Rio, prime to choice | 15½@16¾ |
| Rio, good | 15½@16 |
| Rio, fair | 14½@15¼ |
| Rio, common | 13½@14¼ |
| Rio, ordinary | 13¼@13½ |

SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent cut-loaf | 10¾@10¾ |
| Crushed | 10¾@10¾ |
| Powdered | 10¾@10¾ |
| Granulated standard | 10¾@10¾ |
| Do, not standard | 10¾ |
| A standard | 10¾ |
| A No. 2 | 10 @10¼ |
| Extra C | 9¾@ 9¾ |
| C No. 1 | 9¼@ 9¼ |
| Yellow | 8¾@ 9¼ |

SIRUPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice corn or sugar | 45 @48 |
| Prime corn or sugar | 42 @44 |
| Fair to good corn or sugar | 38 @41 |
| Blackstrap | 26 @28 |
| Choice New Orleans molasses | 50 @60 |
| Prime do | 45 @50 |
| Fair do | 38 @45 |
| Common do | 40 @45 |

SPICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allspice | 16½@17 |
| Cloves | 37 @38 |
| Pepper | 16½@17½ |
| Nutmegs | 95 @98 |

HAY—Was in moderate demand at the late advance. The offerings were small, but there were fewer buyers around, the rise having caused the withdrawal of some orders:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 timothy, ₰ ton | $13.00@15.50 |
| No. 2 timothy, ₰ ton | 12.50@14.00 |
| Mixed | 12.00@13.00 |
| Upland prairie | 11.00@12.00 |
| No. 1 prairie | 9.00@ 9.50 |

HIDES—Were in moderate demand at the current prices. The receipts continue small:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green-cured hides, all weights, ₰ lb | 9¾@10 |
| Damaged hides | 8 @ 8¾ |
| Calf, ₰ lb | 15 @15½ |
| Dry-salted, ₰ lb | 12½@13½ |
| Dry flint | 17 |
| Sheep pelts, wool estimated | 35 |

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on the previous day, and were steady. Machinery oils, linseed, and turpentine were in good demand. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Carbon, 110 degrees test | 11¼ |
| Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test | 12¾ |
| Carbon, sunlight, 175 degrees test | 17 |
| Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white | 14 |
| Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white | 17 |
| Shining | 18¾ |
| Lard, extra | 53 @ 54 |
| Lard, No. 1 | 44 @ 46 |
| Lard, No. 2 | 40 @ 42 |
| Linseed, raw | 53 |
| Linseed, boiled | 56 |
| Neatsfoot | $1.30 @1.35 |
| Whale, winter bleached | 62 |
| Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure | 75 |
| Neatsfoot oil, extra | 68 |
| Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 | 58 |
| Bank oil | 40 |
| Straits | 42 |
| Turpentine | 31 |
| Miner's oil, white | 53 @ 55 |
| Miner's oil, yellow | 50 |
| Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity | 11¾ |
| Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees | 12¾ |
| Gasoline, 86 degrees | 17¾ |

POTATOES—Were slow and easy at $1.50@2.00 per brl. The farmers furnish a good part of the supplies.

POULTRY—Was steady and in fair local request. Chickens were quoted at 28@30c per dozen, and springs at $1.50@2.00 per dozen.

SEEDS—Timothy declined 2½@5c per bu. Holders of cash were more willing sellers, and prices fell off 5c. Futures were 5c lower. August sold at $1.10 and September at $2.00. Stock seed sold at $2.47½@2.50, closing at $2.50 for prime. It is thought that some of the holders are anxious to unload before new seed gets plenty. Flax was quiet at $1.36 cash, and $1.17½@1.18 for August. Clover was quiet at $4.30@4.40.

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine salt, per brl | $ 1.00 |
| Coarse salt, per brl | 1.40 |
| Dairy, with bags | 2.55@2.70 |
| Dairy, without sacks | 2.10 |
| Ashton Dairy, per sack | 3.05 |

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the decline of July 16. Sales were made of 430 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.08 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in demand and steady. The orders are not heavy, but suffice to prevent a material accumulation of stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good medium tub | 40@45 |
| Coarse or dingy tub | 37@40 |
| Fine unwashed fleece | 30@32 |
| Coarse unwashed fleece | 30@31 |
| Medium unwashed fleece | 28@31 |
| Medium washed fleece | 35@40 |
| Fine and coarse washed fleece | 35@38 |

### LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

| *Receipts*— | *Cattle.* | *Hogs.* | *Sheep.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,935 | 18,357 | 816 |
| Tuesday | 2,647 | 18,957 | 747 |
| Wednesday | 4,877 | 19,265 | 645 |
| Thursday | 5,407 | 21,341 | 724 |
| Friday | 5,132 | 20,437 | 1,157 |
| Saturday | 1,000 | 13,300 | 34 |
| Total | 24,508 | 130,265 | 3,692 |
| Same week in 1879 | 28,778 | 57,096 | 3,175 |
| Same week in 1878 | 30,756 | 64,925 | 2,732 |
| Same week in 1877 | 33,957 | 76,037 | 2,754 |
| Same week in 1876 | 17,294 | 57,720 | 1,925 |
| Last week | 27,781 | 109,203 | ..... |
| *Shipments*— | | | |
| Monday | 1,785 | 3,699 | ..... |
| Tuesday | 1,184 | 3,873 | 153 |
| Wednesday | 1,020 | 6,845 | 167 |
| Thursday | 5,447 | 8,084 | ..... |
| Friday | 3,307 | 5,644 | 366 |
| Total | 13,038 | 28,145 | 686 |

CATTLE—Under the light receipts of Monday and Tuesday the market, despite the very unfavorable news from the East, ruled firm at a small advance. During Wednesday and Thursday it weakened 5@10c, but the decline was regained during the following two days, the Eastern markets having advanced. Trade was only specially active a day time during the week, but in a quiet way most of the cattle were picked up on the day of arrival, and the close of the week found very few cattle in the pens. The quality of the native cattle was good for the time of year. In no previous season at a corresponding period have we seen so many fat steers on the market, or so few of the lower grades. The Texans also as a rule were less objectionable than in past seasons, few really poor droves being offered. Sales ranged from $2.00@2.25 for inferior grades to $4.75@4.90 for extra, though sales below $2.25 and above $4.70 did not run much of a figure. Exporters paid $4.00@4.30, and shippers operated chiefly at $4.00@4.30. Sales of Texas grass cattle ranged from $2.50@3.35, while most of the sales at $2.65@3.00. Late in the week a limited number of far West cattle were received. They found ready sale at $3.00@3.50. Stockers were in limited demand at $2.00@2.25. Yeals were unchanged, the outside quotation being for choice light weights. Saturday's market was quiet and values were without notable change. The demand was equal to the supply, and the feeling was firm at the following

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards | $4.65@4.85 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs | 4.40@4.60 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs | 4.10@4.35 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs | 3.75@4.10 |
| Butchers' Stock—Fat cows, steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs | 2.75@3.50 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs | 2.50@3.25 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers | 2.00@2.50 |
| Texas Cattle—Through droves | 2.50@3.10 |
| Texas, per 100 lbs | 3.25@3.90 |

HOGS—Early in the week the market was active and strong. The arrivals were liberal, but packers and shippers bought in a generous way, and up to Wednesday noon there had been an advance in light weights of 5@10c, while heavy grades had appreciated 10@15c. Wednesday afternoon and Thursday most of the advance was lost, but later in the week the market again developed an upward tendency, and closed strong at an advance over the previous week of 5@10c, heavy weights showing the greatest change. Of the supply about one-fourth was taken by the Eastern speculators, principally for the New York and New England markets. There was an active demand on Saturday, and the market was firm, with an advance of 5c on all grades. Closing quotations were $4.30@4.50 for light and $4.30@4.85 for heavy. One year ago the former were quoted at $5.05@5.35 and the latter at $4.05@5.05.

SILVER—Has continued in light supply, and under an increased demand, prices have averaged higher. The bulk of the receipts were taken by local butchers at $5.30@5.40. We quote poor to medium grades at $5.00@5.75, and good to choice at $5.00@5.50. A few extra sold at $5.60@5.65.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—CATTLE—Supply light, and mostly grass Texans and Indians, which sold quick at $2.50@3.50; native shipping steers of 1,100 to 1,350 lbs sold at $4.00@4.75; winter Texans worth $2.85@3.50; butchers' stuff ranges at $2.00@3.50; receipts, 400; shipments, 800.

SHEEP—Scarce; wanted at $3.00@4.00; receipts, 150; shipments, none.

HOGS—Active and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.30@4.40; packing, $4.40@4.60; butchers' to select, $4.50@4.60; receipts, 3,300; shipments, 1,400.

KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 111; shipments, 167; market a little better. Quotations: $3.40@4.30; native stockers, $2.50@3.00; native cows, $1.75@2.80; corn-fed Texas steers, $2.80@3.40; grass Texas, $2.00@2.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 547; shipments, 800; market firm; choice, $4.15@4.30; mixed packing, $4.05@4.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—HOGS—Firm and unchanged; common, $3.50@4.25; light, $4.40@4.65; packing, $4.35@4.65; butchers', $4.70@4.80; receipts, 510; shipments, 600.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—HOGS—Quiet at $4.25@4.50; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,200.

## LUMBER.

The cargo market was quite active Saturday and steady. About a dozen loads were sold, leaving a few more arrivals on the market. The sales were made early and chiefly to city dealers. Buyers were not so numerous as usual, because many yard dock were filled with lumber, but the sales were effected at former figures Following are the quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green piece stuff | $ 8.75 @ 9.00 |
| Green common mat | 10.00 @11.00 |
| Green medium | 11.50 @12.50 |
| Green good inch | 14.00 @15.00 |
| 24-standard shingles | 1.90 @ 2.00 |
| Extra shingles | 2.05 @ 2.10 |
| Lath | 1.50 |

At the yards trade continues active and prices are quoted strong for common and many of the higher grades. Dealers expect to raise the price list at tomorrow's meeting. Following are the quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear, 4 and 5 inch | $43.00@45.00 |
| First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch | 41.00@42.00 |
| Third clear do | 36.00 |
| First and second clear rough, 1 inch | 40.00 |
| Third clear do | 35.00 |
| First and second clear dressed siding | 48.50 |
| Common dressed siding | 16.00@17.00 |
| Flooring, second common dressed | 29.00 |
| Box-boards, 12-inch and upwards | 15.00@20.00 |
| A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough | 33.00@35.00 |
| B stock boards, 10@12 inch | 30.00@32.00 |
| C stock boards, 10@12 inch | 26.00@28.00 |
| Fencing, first quality | 11.00@13.00 |
| Fencing, No. 2 | 9.00@10.50 |
| Common boards | 11.00@12.50 |
| Common boards, No. 2 | 9.00@10.00 |
| Dimension stuff, 2x4 to 8 feet | 10.00@16.00 |
| Dimension stuff, 2x4 to 8 feet | 13.00@14.00 |
| Pickets, flat, rough, and good | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| Lath | 2.10@ 2.40 |
| Shingles, standard and choice | 2.45@ 2.60 |
| Shingles, extra | ..... |

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—FLOUR—Firmer; Minnesota extras, good, $5.75; do choice, $6.00; do straight, $6.25@6.75; Ohio choice, $6.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.00. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in limited demand; No. 2 red, July, $1.13¾ bid, $1.14¼ asked; August, $1.09¾ bid, $1.09¾ asked; September, $1.10 bid, $1.10 asked; October, $1.10 bid, $1.10¾ asked. Corn stronger; yellow Western, on track, 49@49½c; steamer, 48c; sail mixed, July, 48½c bid, 49¼c asked; August, 49¼c bid, 50c asked; September, 50¼c bid, 50½c asked; October, 50½c bid, 51c asked. Oats quiet but firm; No. 1 white 43c; No. 2 do, 42c; No. 3 do, 39½c; mixed, 36c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess beef, $12.00@12.50; mess pork, $13.00@14.00. Hams—Smoked, 11@12½c; pickled, 7½@8½c. Lard, $7.75@8.00.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery extra, 25@26c; do good to choice, 22@24c; New York State and Brad-ford County (Pennsylvania) extras, 25c; Western Reserve extra, 17@18c; do good to choice, 13@16c.

EGGS—Quiet at 12c.

CHEESE—Firmer; creamery, 8c; fair to good, 7@7½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; refined, 9½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 125,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

### NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; superfine, $3.00@3.35; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.50@4.75; high grades, $5.00@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak at 50@54c. Oats dull at 34@35c.

CORN-MEAL—Demand fair and prices higher at $2.50@2.55.

HAY—Scarce and firm; ordinary, $13.00; prime, $17.00@18.00; choice, $19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.62½. Lard quiet; tierce, 7½@7¾c; keg, 8½c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders loose, 4½c; packed, 4½@4¾c. Bacon firmer; quoted, shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c. Hams—Sugar cured, good demand at full prices; canvassed, 10@11½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.00@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand; quoted: Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½@15½c. Sugar dull and nominal; quoted common to good common, 6¾@7½c; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼c; prime to choice, 8¾@9c; yellow clarified, 9½@9¾c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Rice active and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5½@6¾c.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at 67½c.

### BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing about steady; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and July, $1.11¾@1.11¾; August, September, and October, $1.09@1.09¾. Corn—Western yellow neglected; Western mixed, spot and July, 45½@45¾c; August, 47½@50c.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Organizing a Republican Club in Aiken County.

### Significant Response of the Democratic Organ.

*Detroit Post and Tribune, July 6.*

The *Post and Tribune* has received the following letter from a gentleman, who was at one time a prominent business-man in this city:

AIKEN, S. C., July 5.—*To the Editor of the Post and Tribune:* The few Northern men here have committed a great crime by publishing an invitation to join a Garfield and Arthur club. The natives are showing their displeasure in various ways. We expect a hot time for this fall. I send you a copy of the Aiken *Journal*.

The accompanying copy of the Aiken *Journal and Review* contains in its advertising columns an appeal for the formation of a Garfield and Arthur club, closing as follows:

We propose to limit the efforts and influence of this organization—during the coming campaign—to the election of strictly National officers—to-wit: President and Vice-President of the United States, and member of Congress from this district, leaving it optional with individual members of the organization to vote or work for or against the election of such candidates for State or county offices as may be now, or hereafter may come, before the people, asking them for their suffrages.

Reserving to each individual member the right to oppose his vote to dishonesty or incompetency in any candidate whomsoever, or belonging to whichever political party, we pledge ourselves as members of this organization to use our influence and our votes in behalf of the National Republican party in the election of Garfield and Arthur, thus contributing our strength as individual citizens to the continuance and permanent establishment of the simple yet sublime principles upon which "this government by the people and for the people" rests.

We invite all patriotic citizens, without distinction of nativity, race, color, or previous party alliance, to join us in this which we believe to be the common cause of the people.

We urge and invite you to join us in these efforts for the purpose of counteracting the baneful influence of organized political parties who are opposing the principles herein stated.

J. F. MCLAUGHLIN,
B. P. CRATFIELD,
JAMES POWELL,
P. G. ROCKWELL,
E. R. BARDEEN,
ROBERT POWELL.

The paper in its editorial columns comments upon this announcement as follows:

RADICAL ORGANIZATION.

We publish elsewhere as an advertisement a letter to the public calling for members for a "Garfield and Arthur" club. It is well written, and if the name was to be "Hancock and English" instead of "Garfield and Arthur" it would receive our indorsement. We must give the Republicans credit of being able to hide more rascality under honeyed words of any political party that has ever existed. What this new game of theirs is we have not yet been able to see, but it is certain that they intend to organize and make a fight for something. It is claimed that the members of this club do not intend to meddle with State or county politics. All right, but don't be caught napping. Have a sentinel at every point and keep a strict watch. Should we, relying on this statement of theirs, rest easy and allow them to surprise us on the day of election, we would indeed make ourselves ridicules. But they have given us fair warning that they intend to make a fight on the National issue. They have challenged us to meet them on that ground, and while we keep a watchful eye on State affairs, we must prepare for a good fight for Congressman and Electors. We know just where to direct our forces and should we not give the whole Democratic ticket an overwhelming majority, it will be a disgrace. Since the Radicals have once more dared to show front, we must again go into the fight under the leadership of "Hancock and English" and utterly annihilate them. For the people of Aiken County we pledge the Democracy of South Carolina that when November comes there will not be enough of the Radical party left in Aiken County to act as pall-bearers to their dead ticket. We will bury it out of sight under a 5,000 majority, and there will not be a mourner left.

Two statements in this article have a striking significance:

1. The declaration that "the Radicals have once more dared to show front."

2. The pledge that Aiken County should give 5,000 majority for the Democracy. That county cast 5,013 votes in 1878, and 5,119 in 1870. Evidently the *Journal*'s pledge means that not a "Radical" vote shall get into the ballot-box in that county this fall!

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Knox College.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

GALESBURG, Ill., July 16.—In your notice of KNOX College in last Saturday's issue—the 10th inst.—you give the number of graduates for this year as fourteen. To this number from the College proper should be added seven from the Seminary, making a total of twenty-one. Again, you say "the whole number of students for the last year was 105," whereas the whole number in the three departments—College, Seminary, and Academy—was 391, as summarized on page 22 of the catalog referred to in your notice.

The tone of your article is certainly friendly to Old Knox, and yet, inadvertently on your part no doubt, is calculated to create a wrong impression as to the number actually in attendance in the institution.

Dr. Bateman is now in Europe in the pursuit of health and fresh material with which to interest the boys on his return, in his Thursday morning lectures. J. W. DIETERICH.

### Wanted—A Vacation.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, July 18.—Your Sunday issue contains some lovely pictures of summer rest and very aggravating remarks to hundreds of employés of wealthy firms who are not allowed vacations, either at their employers' expense or their own. A number of Chicago's enterprising merchants have been made so selfish and grasping that they are destitute of any sense of rights due to others; and, while they themselves go away for a month or two, do not allow one of their office employés a week's vacation, even if the deduction for that week is made from salary. Truly your poet wrote yesterday:

Even those whose weary aged breast
From life's dull care and strife
Should claim a span of peaceful rest
The balance of their life.

For riches and for honors still
Will struggle, toil, and push,
With such a greed and such a will
As might cause youth to blush.

As an employé I protest against this selfishness, and hope you, as a powerful advocate for justice and fairness to all, will notice the subject and bring it before the minds of your thousands of readers. Respectfully, VOX JUVENALIS.

### Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, July 17.—From some facts that have just come to my knowledge, it appears probable that the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, to be held here Aug. 16 to 19, inclusive, will be the greatest assemblage of Knights ever witnessed, and will draw to the city a crowd of visitors treble the size of that here at the Grant reception or the National Convention. Three hundred and twenty-five commanderies have so far signified their intention to be present, and will be represented by over 35,000 Knights. Over 12,000 Knights will be accompanied by ladies. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will transport hither over 10,000 Knights, and from inquiries already made for transportation, special cars, etc., expect to bring double that number of people other than Masons.

Inquiry at the other roads will show that a good many more than 100,000 people will join in the festivities of the occasion. My object in calling attention to the fact is to notify those other than Knights intending to come that they should at once engage quarters, and it does seem to me that some committee of citizens should find every available furnished room, and have the same posted at the principal hotels, or in some central headquarters, so that strangers, especially those with ladies, may provide themselves with comfortable accommodations. Unless this is done, thousands will have to leave town on the evening trains, and not be able to witness the monster surprise of Wednesday midnight, and will lose the event of Thursday, which will alone be worth more than all the processions and spectacular scenes witnessed upon the Continent on our National Holiday. This Conclave is going to mark an epoch in Knight Templarism, and great events in the future will be compared with the Conclave of August, 1880, in the City of Chicago. JOHN CHRISTOPHER.

### Spelling-Reform.

*New York Tribune.*

The report on spelling-reform read this week at the meeting of the American Philological Society stated that resolutions in favor of a revised orthography had been passed by the State Teachers' Associations of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, and Virginia, as well as by the American Institute of Instruction and other bodies of teachers. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had adopted the reform system. The rules prescribed by the *Home Journal* had been followed by the Utica *Herald*, the Toledo *Blade*, the Burlington *Hawkeye*, the Cleveland *Leader*, and many other papers. The *Electrotyper*, the *Type-Founder*, and the *Electrotype Journal* had earlier mended their ways. The *Independent*, the *Princeton Review*, the *New England Journal of Education*, and many other journals admit amended articles. Other papers silently change the spelling of a word or two, as the Springfield *Republican* prints etiquet and program. It is stated that over 200 journals and periodicals in this country use a greater or less number of these corrected spellings. The *Home Journal* has issued a broadside of letters in favor of a briefer spelling from 100 representative men, authors and scholars, including twenty-five Presidents of leading colleges and representatives of fifty colleges from Maine to Oregon. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the *National Journal of Education* have published similar collections of opinions. The House Committee on Education and Labor at Washington reported a bill to empower the President to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the spelling of the public documents, with a view to its simplification, and a joint commission with the Government of Great Britain. In England, also, there has been progress.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### Dr. McCosh on the Importance of Making Secondary Schools Contributory to Higher Institutions of Learning.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

PRINCETON, N. J., July 15.—At the recent meeting of the National Educational Association, at Chautauqua, N. Y., Dr. McCosh read a paper on "The Importance of Making the Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate Systems of Education Fit into Each Other." He dwelt particularly on the importance of the high schools and normal schools educating for the college. "This is not sufficiently attended to in some—I believe I might say in most—of our State systems. In the college with which I am connected, we do not get many pupils from the schools in the States around us. In some States it does not seem to be attended to at all. In some places there is a wide gap, with an evident jealousy, between the colleges and the secondary schools,—the colleges keeping at a haughty distance, and the schools making no effort to prepare young men for them. It is a fact that young men who wish to enter college have to leave the State schools for other and more expensive ones; or it may be to call in the aid of private teachers, who may or may not be competent. This is one of the greatest disadvantages under which, as I can testify, some of our colleges labor."

Dr. McCosh showed how the more advanced countries in the world—such as Germany and Scotland—made the upper schools feed their colleges. He then referred to the circumstance that in Michigan the University and high schools work into each other's hands by State law. But he showed how this plan cannot, or at least will not, be adopted in all States, because in a number of States there are colleges which would not consent that any one should be made a University and have facilities for drawing to itself the great body of youth. Then, in most of the States, the religious denominations will insist on having colleges suited to them, and that religion shall permeate the institution. He believed that there could be a way in which the upper schools could be specially connected with the religious colleges as well as the others. Let the colleges come to a substantial agreement as to the standard of entrance. "I find at the present time there is a large agreement among our highest colleges as to the books and subjects required,—some requiring a little more than others, and all allowing substitutes. The schools might keep this standard before them, and labor to bring their pupils up to it." The Doctor then referred to the collegiate system. He pictured in a graphic manner the folly of those who were seeking to found new universities in the Eastern States. He could point out a more excellent way in which benevolent people might spend their money. "Let them endow, not a university, but an educational institution, of an enlarged and useful character, to give education to all, male and female, who wish; and have a certain amount of progress at the elementary schools. By all means let Greek and Latin be taught, for these furnish the most perfect specimens of literature, and are the means of opening to us the ancient world with its history; but let there be other branches, occupying quite as high a place,—such as English and composition, with French, German, mathematics, and science. Such institutions would fit in admirably to our elementary schools. They would give an education of a broad and liberal character, and would send forth in every town and populous centre a body of well-educated young men and women, who would spread around them a harmonizing influence, and be able in their future lives to train their children.

"But it should be distinctly understood that such institutions should always be the means of aiding and strengthening our colleges and universities. In all of them let there be a scholarly professor teaching Latin, Greek, and ancient literature, which might not be required of all, but be open to all, and specially for the benefit of those who go on to a collegiate education. All such academies should be able to send up pupils thoroughly prepared for the Freshman class, and the best ones would send students to the Sophomore or even the Junior classes. This, no doubt, might withdraw a few boys from the Freshmen class. But this would not be an unmitigated evil, as it would enable colleges to give more of their time and strength to higher learning, which ought to be their special work. By such means our system of education would be brought to a unity; no unseemly and weakening gaps and rents would be left; every part would strengthen the other; the National mind would be thoroughly educated, and the highest interests of our country advanced."

## NEW PATENTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—Following is a list of patents issued during the past week to Northwestern inventors, reported for THE TRIBUNE by A. H. EVANS & Co., patent solicitors:

ILLINOIS.

J. C. Brooks, Mason City, car-coupling.
B. Colvin, Freeport, barrel-truck.
C. J. Coyle, Chicago, shirt.
T. S. E. Dixon, Chicago, circular-motion transmitter.
W. L. Drake, Chicago, clay-tempering machine.
A. C. Ellithorpe, Chicago, elevator.
R. Ellwood, Sycamore, wire-tightener.
T. M. Flenniken, Rockford, harvester-gearing.
H. S. Gail, Waukegan, well-boring apparatus.
F. L. Goss, Chicago, feeder for presses.
J. Harding, Effingham, nut-lock.
O. S. Haskell, Evanston, map.
J. R. Hayden & Thiell, Bloomington, ventilator.
R. Holgate, Neponset, gang-plow.
C. Kehr, Sterling, postal-card.
R. M. McMann & Barnard, Moline, steam-trap.
J. R. Moeller, Centralia, hame-tug.
J. B. Neff, Bushnell, sulky-plow.
J. W. O'Bryan, Petersburg, coating and finishing walls.
M. Ransom & Stone, Chicago, music-leaf turner.
H. L. Russell, Bloomington, indicator-lock (reissue).
E. Seyfarth, Lanark, ear-piercer.
W. I. Wooster, Harvard, blind-fastener and slat-worker.

WISCONSIN.

G. F. W. Boettcher, Watertown, combined lathe and planer.
J. I. Case, Racine, plow.
H. A. Frambach, Menasha, wood-pulp machine.
S. Gesley, Beloit, sulky-plow.
J. W. Hudson, Madison, agricultural boiler.
F. D. Landenburger & Hazleton, Glenbeulah, brake.
T. Merriam, Milwaukee, steam-boiler covering.
C. L. Pierce, Milwaukee, hitching-post.
W. Snow, Richland City, vehicle spring-seat.
P. Tramblie & Gilbert, Oregon, washing-machine.
O. Zivietusch, Milwaukee, preserving liquor-flavors.

MICHIGAN.

P. Crippen, Bronson, waterproof compound.
J. L. Dolson, Charlotte, seat-lock.
G. A. Myers, Schoolcraft, wind-wheel.
J. T. Rice, Grand Rapids, car-coupling.
A. C. Rideout, Hillsdale, warming and ventilating.
J. Torrent, Muskegon, log-turner (reissue).

MINNESOTA.

W. H. Shuey, Minneapolis, railway-signal apparatus.

IOWA.

W. G. Alexander & Wells, Oskaloosa, soldering-copper furnace.
J. C. Horner & Ray, Leon, whiffletree-hook.
L. Laughery, Waterloo, shutter-worker.
J. Stubbs, Mt. Pleasant, road-scraper.

INDIANA.

C. E. Adamson, Gilman, wagon running-gear.
N. Boren, Jr., Haubstadt, churn-power.
B. Goodman, Auburn, hoisting-device.
T. Hobbert, Cochran, grain-car door.
J. L. Hoke, South Bend, sulky-plow.
H. B. Kenworthy, Richmond, cash-register.
H. E. McWhorter, Blooming Grove, portable fence.
R. R. Parker, Indianapolis, device for displaying scarfs, etc.
J. Rhamy, Antioch, wheel-cultivator.
W. D. Rinehart & Albertson, Richmond, belt-tightener.
B. P. Scott, Shelburn, manufacture of boots and shoes.
W. L. & B. Wickers, Lebanon, tile-kiln.

### Disciplinary Sticking-Plaster.

*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The punishments inflicted on children attending board schools are sometimes brutal and always stupid; but, to judge from the case of a young woman who is assistant teacher at the Farncombe-street school, Bermondsey, and who was summoned to Southwark Police Court on Saturday for assaulting a little girl of 5 years, infantile torture as now carried out in board schools is assuming the aspect of the eccentric and the fantastic. The little girl-child of 5 would not, it seems, "cease talking," whereupon, to curb her loquacity, the assistant teacher placed a piece of sticking-plaster across the small prattler's lips. The child went home crying; and, according to her father, her lips were blistered, and she was very sick all night. When the indignant parent complained to the school authorities of the outrage committed on his child, the odd step was taken by the school managers of requesting him to appear before the committee. He preferred to seek a more summary remedy at the nearest police court. All that could be pleaded in defense was that the child had not been hurt by the strapping up of her mouth, that the assistant teacher had been reprimanded, and that she was considered to be usually a very kind and attentive person. Under these circumstances, the magistrate only ordered her to enter into her own recognizances to keep the peace for twelve months and to pay a few shillings costs. It is to be hoped that the case will serve as a warning to punishers of the eccentric and fantastic kind. If strapping up the mouth with diachylon passed unrebuked, we might next hear of the use of the pitch plaster, or of downright gagging, or of a revival of the old Scottish "branks."

## THE SOUTHERN UTES.

### Information Gathered in a Conversation with Their Agent.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

ANIMAS CITY, Colo., July 11.—The Indian question is one which still occupies no little share of the anxieties of the people of Colorado. At present everything is running along smooth; but a long acquaintance with the Indian character keeps the residents of this part of the State constantly on the qui-vive for an outbreak. Every one here, as well as in the East, has a different version of the Indian troubles, except that, in the matter of local sentiment, but one opinion prevails, and that, you may easily guess, centres on extermination.

There are between 1,300 and 1,400 Utes receiving supplies at the Agency, which is twenty-three miles from this point. Col. Page, Agent of the Southern Utes, was in town to-day, and from him I gather the information given below.

He describes the Indians under his charge as peaceably disposed, and likely to remain so unless some overt act on the part of the whites starts them on the war-path. They are scattered all over the reservation, which is ninety miles in length by fifteen miles in width, and comprises excellent grazing and hunting grounds. Wednesday of each week is issue-day, and on that day such of the Indians as wish to receive rations come in to the Agency and draw their allowance. On last issue-day 210 families were supplied. The general health of the tribe is good, though there are some afflicted with syphilitic diseases, for which they render due thanks to the Navajos, the females of the Ute tribe are, so far as the whites are concerned, virtuous; but are not models of chastity naturally. Certain ancient customs still prevail in the tribe. If a buck dies, a certain number of his ponies are dispatched to accompany him to the happy hunting-grounds; and his body is either cremated, or hidden away in a cave or somewhere in the mountains. No white man, no matter on what terms of intimacy he may be with the Indians, is ever permitted to be present at the funeral ceremonies. There is a physician at the Agency, but there are instances in which his aid is declined. For instance, a squaw was recently taken seriously ill. She would neither speak to the Agency doctor nor receive his medicines. An incantation was had, the woman having been brought to a point within plain sight of the Agency buildings, as if to show the palefaces that the children of the forest knew their business, and proposed to prove it. They did prove it, for the woman got well in a couple of days and rejoined her family.

I asked Col. Page what he thought of the basis of Indian grievances against the whites; whether they really had a grievance. He replied that, among other things, Government had entered into a solemn treaty to pay the Indians $35,000 a year. This treaty was made seven years ago, and the Indians have received but one year's payment of the amount in all that time! I asked the reason. He replied that in reality there was no valid reason. The money is in the Treasury, and it is only necessary that the authorities pay it over. But the Indians have grown righteously suspicious of the Great Father's promises, and do not propose to ratify the recent treaty until past obligations have been complied with. Col. Page informs me that the Southern Utes "will not make a scratch of the pen until they have received what is now due them."

Strangers passing through the country, having heard exaggerated stories at Alamosa and other railroad points about the ravages of the Indians, are ever on the alert with rifle and pistol, ready to shoot the first Indian they see. Some of them are honest in their fears, while the great majority are anxious only to add to their histories the fame of having killed an Indian! Across persons frequently precipitate trouble, as the Indian never argues except with knife and rifle when one of his tribe has been ruthlessly slain. The Utes will never be an agricultural people. They are emphatically Indians of the stereotyped romantic grade. They hunt, fish, and race horses. Their squaws do all the work of the camp,—carry wood, make fires, and carry home the spoils of the chase; while their noble lords roam the hills and valleys, and follow the impulses of their own sweet wills. I have been very favorably impressed with the Utes I have seen here and on the Los Pinos. They are well dressed,—in native garb of course; are apparently clean; have good ponies; and the women are fat, happy, and contented, if appearances go for anything. H. B. H.

## ROCKFORD.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 17.—The school-census of the city, which is just completed, shows the following figures: Number of families, 2,162; males over 6 and under 21 years, 1,851; females over 6 and under 21 years, 2,033; males under 21 years, 3,713; females under 21 years, 2,907; giving a total of 5,620,—being an increase since last year of 63.

The Board of Supervisors has been in session during the week for the purpose of equalizing the taxes of the county. The committee on this question has not yet made its report, but it is understood that 5 per cent has been added to the assessed returns of Rockford, and deducted from the country,—thus making an increase of over half a million dollars to the taxpayers of the city.

The estimated cost of running the city schools for next year is $26,355.96.

The Waltonians are now spending a short time at Twin Lakes.

James Taylor, one of the oldest inhabitants of this county, died at his home, southeast of this city, on Tuesday last, in the 73d year of his age. He had been sick for some time with cancer of the stomach. Mr. T. came to Rockford from Rochester, N. Y., in 1838, when there were but two log huts in this city. He ran the first ferry across Rock River, near the spot where the city bridge now stands. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon, under the charge of the Old Settlers' Society.

Miss Gertie Williamson, of Chicago, is visiting with friends in this city.

The city authorities are again after the saloon-men, but at present they have been unable to convict any.

The Directors of the new Coöperative Furniture Company have elected Irvin French, President; E. Flemming, Secretary; and Irvin French, Treasurer. W. W. Johnson was chosen Superintendent.

The marriage of the Rev. W. B. Brown, D. D., Secretary of the American Congregational Union, New York City, and Miss Charlotte Emerson, of this city, is announced to occur on Tuesday evening, July 27.

The regular drill of the Rockford Rifles took place last evening on the old "Camp Fuller" ground, being the same place where the encampment of the Third Regiment will be held in August. For this encampment the staff officers are making every necessary arrangement, and the visiting companies will be taken care of in a right royal manner.

The Forest City Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

### Four Young Lawyers—How They Came West to Grow Up with the Country.

*Adrian (Mich.) Times.*

In the law office of John S. Spencer, at Canandaigua, New York, in 1831-'32, were four young law students, to fortune and to fame unknown. Under the careful guidance of Mr. Spencer they were duly admitted to the Bar in 1834, and one of them at once struck out for the West, locating at Cleveland. Here he stuck fast, and while waiting the expiration of the six months prescribed by the Ohio laws before a citizen of another State can be admitted to practice in her courts, he was surprised by a call from his three fellow-students. They were looking for places to hang out their shingles. "Well, one of you can stay here with me; another of you can go further to this little French village they call Detroit, and the other can push on to a new place they call Chicago, on the site of old Fort Dearborn." After a little consultation this plan was agreed on. The one who went to the "little French village" was George C. Bates; he who went further on was Stephen A. Douglas, who went to Springfield instead of Chicago, making a mistake, while he who remained in Cleveland was Henry B. Payne. This was in 1834. The young man who planned out the careers of his three companions was E. H. Tompson, now of Flint, this State, and who told us the circumstances.

## UP VESUVIUS BY RAILROAD.

### A Night Ascent to the Crater—A Very Heavy Grade—Character of the Crater—The Fiery Mass Within—The Railroad.

*London Daily News.*

It is just 10 o'clock when we enter our carriage, the Vesuvius. We are five in each compartment, which can contain six. Horn signals are exchanged with the upper station and the signal-stations, of which there are two along the line; a whistle is sounded, and we begin the ascent. The angle of inclination is at first 40 degrees, increases to 63 degrees, and has decreased again to 48 degrees when we enter the upper station, just eight minutes after starting. The outline of the mountain edge runs parallel with our course. Swiftly and smoothly we go up, and as we lean out of the window, we forget the mountain, and feel as if we were in a balloon far above the glimmering world below us. Nothing is yet to be seen of the crater of eruption. The mighty shoulder up which we are gliding hides it from us; but we see its shadow, and that of the smoke projected on the side of the mountain to our left, for the moon is rising above the edge on our right. Flaring torches receive us at the upper station, 3,540 feet above the level of the sea. It is still unfinished, and looks like a mass of scaffolding. This was the most difficult part of the undertaking, for here the very little firm foundation to be found anywhere failed entirely—nothing but loose lapilli and ashes. We leave the station, and going up some little wooden steps and through a gate in an immense wall of lava, which is one of three built to protect the line from possible streams of the glowing matter, we enter the narrow path which has been made in zigzags up to the edge of the old crater, about a quarter of an hour's walk. It is heavy work, because of the deep, loose ashes which form its pavement; but this is nothing compared with the fatigue formerly undergone in ascending the mountain. Still, the ladies of the party are very glad to be relieved of part of their own weight, and to be pushed and pulled up, and that brief space, taking advantage of the dozen guides who are waiting to be employed. The reports about the despair and ill-will of these Vesuvian guides are, I think, much exaggerated. As the railway gains the confidence of the public more and more people will ascend it, and the guides will earn enough, for it is unwise in the weak to refuse the aid of their strong arms, and foolhardy in the strong to venture over the still hot and crumbling lava in the newly-filled-up crater without the guidance of one accustomed to the place and aware of the changes which constantly take place.

Till now the edge of the old crater has intervened between us and the new eruptive cone, but as we leave the little pathway and begin to cross the jagged lava, a glow of red light bursts upon us, and rivets us to the spot. The new cone, some 150 feet high, and perhaps five times that number in diameter at its base, is in a state of violent eruption. Preceded by a sound which I scarcely know how to describe—something like a sudden blast of wind in the naked branches of a winter forest, or the fall of a crested wave on a shingly coast—millions of glowing particles, from the size of a cannon-ball down to a tiny spark, shoot high into the air and fall slowly and gracefully upon the sides of the cone, sliding down with a crackling sound, and sprinkling it all over with a fretwork of fire. The larger masses fall back into the crater, or, if projected far enough, with a dull thud on to the gigantic cinder-heap. A few seconds' interval, during which the column of whirling smoke looks very beautiful, its lower part glowing in the red light from the crater below, its upper part bluish white in the moonbeams—and another fierce s—s—sh, s—s—sh, announces another shower. The smaller sparks seem to serpentine in fiery streaks as they rise and fall, and in ascending, to be flattened at the top. Whether this is really the fact, as would be possible if still liquid lava was hurled up against the air, or whether it was an optical illusion, I could not make out with the closest attention, and it was impossible to approach the cone and pick up one of the smaller stones as it cooled to see if it was of oblong form and really flattened at one end. All at once there is a stronger eruption, and the glowing masses are hurled to a greater distance, one falling not far from us. Our guide fetches it on the end of a stick. It is rapidly cooling and growing black, and like a piece of ragged sponge, so perforated is it with holes.

What use to describe how we staggered about on the torn and crumbling surface of the lava which now fills the once deep crater of 1872, until we got to the newest stream, which issued from the foot of the new cone only three days ago, and was red-hot only a few inches beneath the crust on which we stood? The acid and sulphurous fumes issuing from cracks all about, and the increasing heat of the lava beneath our feet, drove us back again. It was not pleasant to think that a fiery abyss might open under our very feet. We retreated to the lava blocks at the edge of the old crater, which made a pleasant seat, and felt comparatively cool, though if you stretched your foot into one of the many cracks it was found too hot to let it remain there. We sat for a long time admiring Nature's fireworks, of which one could never tire. A black and lofty crag rose to our right hand, and above it shone the silver shield of the moon in exquisit contrasts to the lurid glare from the volcano.

Returning to the upper station, we had a taste of old times in such descents; for the guides took a short cut, instead of following the little path, and ran with us straight down in the ashes, which mode of proceeding, though fatal to one's boots, is productive of a sense of being provided with a seven-leagued pair, and also of much laughter. As to the new triumph of science and machinery ever being able to extinguish the poetry of the mountain, that is impossible. The whole railway, stations, and adjuncts seem a pigmy work on the mighty bosom of Vesuvius; and formerly, I am sure, no one had time or strength during the painful toil of the ascent to admire the steep outline of the mountain, the effect of the moon rising behind its edge, or the beauty of the landscape below. Now, as we gently glide down in our tiny carriage, and see beneath us, as in a well, the lights of the principal station, we have time to observe everything. The most curious effect is produced by seeing the ascending carriage slide past us, as it were, up to Heaven, in spite of all the laws of gravity. This new plaything is, indeed, very delightful, and no one can spend a moonlight night better than in such an unfatiguing ascent of Vesuvius, ready, on arriving at the top, to enjoy the sublime spectacle. How long the tiny railway will last is another thing. In itself it is as strong and safe a one as can be found; but if ever the volcano again exerts its whole strength, a new crater might open and a stream of lava issued on the very spot where people now ascend and descend as easily as in the lift of a modern hotel. The expense of the whole work was, we were told, 170,000,000 francs. It was begun on the 1st of August last year, and was often interrupted by the excessive cold and high winds of last winter. The foundation of a little hotel is already laid, so that by next winter one can spend a night comfortably on the mountain, and stay to see the sun rise. The air is perfectly delicious; one longs to escape the heat of Naples, and pass the dog-days at this elevation. In a short time the railway will be lighted by electricity. We saw a machine in readiness. Since the 6th of this month there have been on an average thirty-five passengers daily, but about fifty are wanted to make a fair profit. Just now it is the empty season, so the company has not done badly. With further success it may become possible to reduce the fares, and thus secure all classes of visitors. At present it is by far the best plan to take tickets from Naples, for, if you go in your own carriage or on horseback to the beginning of the new road, you have still to pay 4 francs toll, and 15 for the ascent and descent on the railway.

### What Mr. Dana Didn't Say.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Sun* to-morrow will publish the following in its editorial columns:

"We find the following allegation in the *State*, a journal of Richmond, Va.: 'Miss Ida Ward, of Long Island, says that during the recent Seawannaka disaster she was standing by Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*, and in her extreme peril she said: "Please, Mr. Dana, can't I go with you when you jump over?" "Every one for himself," she says, was his brutal answer.' We inform the *State* that this is a lie. Mr. Dana said no such words to Miss Ward or to any one else."

To remove and cure pimples use Papillon.

## MARINE NEWS.

### An Unusually Quiet Day Along the Docks.

### No Accidents or Incidents Reported Either Here or Abroad.

### HOME HAPPENINGS.

A QUIET DAY.

Yesterday, perhaps, was one of the quietest days known along the docks. Few vessels came in, and nothing happened. The excursion steamers carried large parties, notwithstanding the adverse weather.

At the lumber market half a dozen vessels were moored last evening, having been towed in the night before. Nearly every tug that went out during Saturday night and Sunday morning was skunked on a tow.

DOCK NOTES.

The water in the river is unusually clear.

The Flora and Faxton carried large loads yesterday, considering the weather.

There were more arrivals than departures yesterday.

The Thomas A. Scott is the handsomest barge towing in and out of Chicago. She belongs to the Anchor Line fleet.

### NOTES FROM ABROAD.

GLEANINGS.

Oswego *Palladium*: The new freight steamer George A. Bagley, owned by Finney & Leffingwell, and launched at Henderson June 9, is in port to-day for inspection. She rates twenty-eight tons, is sixty-five feet over-all, fifty-nine feet keel, twelve feet beam, six and a half feet hold. The Bagley will trade between Oswego and river ports.

The schooner Hartford flies a Garfield and Arthur flag.

The schooner Wave Crest is receiving a new deck at Toronto.

The steam-barge George A. Marsh, of Sandusky, which collided with and sank the steamer City of St. Catharines off Forrestville on Monday morning, has been seized by the owners of the steamer for damages. The barge is the property of the wife of Capt. J. B. Hart, of Sandusky. Capt. Hart was in command of her when the accident occurred.

Capt. John Rice, of Buffalo, has arrived at Port Huron, on his way to the wrecked propeller City of St. Catharines. The work of raising her will be commenced at once by means of pontoons or casks. Her cabins have broken up and come ashore near Forrestville. She is lying in the course of all propellers and barges bound up and down, about two miles southeast of White Rock, and in four fathoms of water.

### LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., July 18.—Passed up—Propellers Dean Richmond and schooners F. A. Georger, Russia; steam-barges Vienna and consort, P. Chamberlin and consort and schooner, F. W. Gifford, Oscar Townsend and consort, Ira Chaffee and barges, Anna Smith and consort, and schooners Three Brothers, W. F. Wetmore and consort, Nahant; schooners St. Lawrence, Charles Hinckley, C. H. Johnson, Wabash, A. Cobb, Jane Belle, Exile, E. Doud, I. N. Foster, Delaware, Ada Medora, F. A. Morse, C. J. Magill, Alpena.

Passed down—Propellers Scotia, Arizona; steam-barges D. M. Wilson and consorts, George King and barges, Fletcher and consorts, Arabes and barges, Olean and barges, A. Caldwell and barges; schooners M. S. Beacon, Champion, Charles K. Nims, Gieniffer, Corsican, Mary Battle, Reindeer, John Wesley, Ishpeming.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 18.—Passed up—Propellers St. Paul, Juniata, Delaware, Europe, Scotia No. 2, O. Townsend and consort, P. Chamberlin and tow, Annie Smith and consort and Three Brothers, Dean Richmond and consorts, Vienna and consorts; schooners C. G. Trumpff, Chas. Hinckley, Ada Madora, O. M. Bond, Alaska, D. S. Austin, St. Lawrence, Mears, Louisa.

Down—Propellers Arizona, Nyack, Avon, H. B. Tuttle and consort, G. L. Cowell and barges, Germania and barges, P. H. Birckhead and barges; steamer Marine City; tug J. W. Bennet and barges; schooners Reindeer, John Wesley, Ishpeming, Jessie, H. A. Kent, H. D. Root, W. R. Hanna.

Wind—North, light. Weather fine.

CLEVELAND.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—Arrived—Propellers Pacific, Portage, China, Duluth; D. M. Wilson, Marquette, ore; schooners Escanaba, Fayette Brown, Florida, Marquette, ore; John O'Neil, Sweetheart, E. C. Hutchinson, Helvetia, M. S. Bacon, Escanaba, ore.

Cleared—Propellers Chauncey Hurlbut, coal; City of Concord, Jay Gould, Inter-Ocean, Chicago; Empire State, Winslow, Duluth; schooners J. H. Rutter, Chicago, coal; Thomas W. Ferry, Escanaba; David Wagstaff, Silver Islet, coal.

MILWAUKEE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—A northeaster to-day assisted quite a fleet up the lake.

Among the arrivals here were the schooners Wells Burt, W. B. Ogden, Monitor, A. J. Dewey, and Lookout.

ESCANABA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ESCANABA, Mich., July 18.—Arrived—Propellers Mary Jarecki, Ira Owen, Egyptian; schooners Jessie Linn, Pelican, Minnie Slawson, Nassau.

Cleared—Propeller W. L. Brown; schooner James E. Gilmore.

ERIE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ERIE, Pa., July 18.—Entered—Propeller China, flour, Duluth.

Cleared—Propeller Conestoga, merchandise, Chicago.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Champlain, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Shickluna, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Hilton, White Lake, lumber.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop California, Montreal, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Grenada, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. J. Holley, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Bay State, Alpena, railroad ties.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Moonlight, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Laurium, Black Creek, wood.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, coal.
Schr B. F. Wade, Manistee, bark.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Parana, Marquette, iron-ore.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Flying Cloud, Menominee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Sturgeon Bay, bark.
Schr S. Day, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Schr W. H. Willard, Portage Lake, bark.
Schr L. A. Law, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Nellie Church, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Kearsarge, Pierport, lumber.
Schr Penobscot, Lake Superior, lumber.
Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lewis Day, Green Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr America, Marquette, iron-ore.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Michigan, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Driver, Ludington, railroad ties.
Schr Laura, Johnson's Harbor, railroad ties.
Schr Albatross, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Tempest, Green Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Pilgrim, Green Bay, cedar posts.
Schr Pilot, North Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E.

# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

CHARLES DEVALLE, of London, is at the Palmer.

JOHN A. HUNTER, of Salt Lake City, is a guest of the Tremont.

LUTHER DEARBORN, of Havana, Ill., is a guest of the Sherman.

E. H. HALCOMB and family, of New Orleans, are at the Tremont.

M. COON and family, of Philadelphia, are located at the Sherman.

JOHN THOMAS and family, of Detroit, are sojourning at the Tremont.

H. R. BRUNS and family, of Morehead, Minn., are registered at the Sherman.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH and William Campbell, of Edingburg, are registered at the Pacific.

THOMAS H. HAYS, General Superintendent of the Southern Pullman Car Company, is at the Palmer.

JOSEPH H. FRANKLIN, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; A. A. Gaddis, Superintendent of the Hoosac Tunnel Line; and J. Lawler, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Pacific.

A MEETING of the Irish Colonization Society was held at Arbeiter Hall yesterday afternoon. Favorable reports were received from the Society's colonists located in Reno County, Kansas. The crops looked promising, and everything was going on swimmingly. After the transaction of some routine business the Society adjourned.

LENA ANSON, 8 years of age, living at No. 177 Fifth avenue, while playing in the Lake Park at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was badly cut by a piece of glass in the ground. She was taken to a drug-store at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harmon court, where quite a severe cut in the left thigh was dressed by Dr. Barker.

A REGULAR meeting of the Laborers' Union was held yesterday afternoon at No. 703 Milwaukee avenue, at which several amendments to the constitution were considered, but no important business transacted. The Teamsters' Union, which was to have held a meeting at the same place, postponed its meeting until Saturday evening, at No. 155 Randolph street.

CHARLES STRAND, 14 years of age, whose parents live at No. 143 West Indiana street, was frowned at 1 o'clock yesterday in the mouth of the river. He had gone into the water for the purpose of attempting the feat of swimming from the North Pier to the Government Pier just opposit. He successfully accomplished his endeavor, but was drowned on the return trip. The body was recovered and taken home by the police.

MORRIS ADLER, 45 years of age, died suddenly at his residence, No. 517 State street, last evening at 5:15 o'clock. The supposed cause was heart disease; but some of the neighbors claim that Mr. Adler got two prescriptions yesterday from Dr. Cohn,—one for external application, and another to be taken internally, and that he by mistake took the liniment internally. The deceased was a married man, and left a wife and five children in comfortable circumstances.

A MEETING of Spiritualists, woman suffragists, social reformers, etc., was held at No. 218 West Madison street yesterday afternoon. One gentleman made a speech to prove that Spiritualism was right, and that when people die they go into the spirit world. Another gentleman opposed this idea, because he had no evidence that it was so. Shakspeare, Byron, and other great men gave up the problem of an after life, and he was inclined to give it up, too. The discussion took a wide range, and at its conclusion the audience seemed no wiser than at the commencement.

THE South Park Commissioners have at last given people free Sunday music, and the blessings of the poor folks who have only a quarter to spend for fares and a trip along the lake to the park descend upon their heads, with some uncomfortable remarks upon their lateness in discovering the needs of men. That the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath was shown yesterday in the East Park, where there collected about two thousand people on foot and perhaps three thousand in carriages to look at the grass and listen to the lake and band. True, the wind that made the roar of the lake took the music of the band in only one direction, but the people enjoyed it, and, gathered around the pagoda, they partook of solid comfort. While on the grounds some of the Park Commissioners, together with the Superintendent, were discovered planning for a large shelter which will accommodate 5,000 people, and which will be directly to the east of the parade grounds. It will be built of wood, and with smooth floor for dancing.

### A PICNIC OUTRAGE.

The French Mutual Benevolent Association held a picnic yesterday at Taylor's Grove, South Chicago, which ended last evening with a serious row. The Association is an eminently respectable one, and composed of the best French-American citizens of Chicago, and the trouble was occasioned by a crowd of outside roughs, aided and abetted, it is alleged, by a portion of the Hyde Park police force. Everything had gone on smoothly up to about 6 o'clock. The jolly Frenchmen had brought along their families, and with song and dance and flirtation the men, women, and children had had a very pleasant time. At the hour mentioned, a person who was present says that Ed Cross led a gang of roughs into the grove, and they had with them three Hyde Park officers, two of whom were Martin Murphy and Fred Miller. They went up to the bar and made demand for drinks. Ed Cross then jumped over the counter, followed by several of his mob, and raided the liquors. The police looked on in wonder and smiled. Of course the noise occasioned by the onslaught on the bar and bartender at once drew the crowd of picnickers to the scene, and the roughs commenced a bloody onslaught on the peaceful people, men, women, and children being knocked down and trampled upon, creating the direst kind of confusion and panic. Women and children screamed for life. Men would be hit by the roughs, and the officers, it is charged, would come up from behind and club and knock down the assailed parties, thus completing the outrage. Mr. La Fontaine, the President, was knocked down by the officers, as were a number of others, including Messrs. Sauville and Mariét. Officer Murphy was seen to knock down Mr. Mariét with his club, and he is said to have used a knife also, as one young man received an ugly cut in the wrist. The police drew their revolvers and threatened to fire into the crowd of women and children. Quite a large number of the pleasure-seekers were severely hurt, and the picnic broke up the picnic. After their return to Chicago the French Society held an indignation meeting and expressed a determination to prosecute the peace-disturbers to the bitter end.

### THE NEW SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK

(Schützen Park) of the North Chicago Sharpshooter Society (Schützen Verein), which has been built at considerable expense, was dedicated yesterday. The new park is very pleasantly situated near the line of Lake View and Jefferson, and borders on the North Branch, and is well adapted for the purposes to which it will be put. The members of the Society assembled at the corner of Larrabee and North avenue yesterday and drove through the principal streets of the North Side in carriages, and thence to the park. Arrived at the park, the ceremonies were opened by the presentation of the buildings and park by the Building Committee to the Society with appropriate speeches. During the afternoon Mr. William Flotow delivered the oration, discoursing the objects and aims of the Association and predicting for it a glorious and prosperous future. The balance of the afternoon was spent in prize shooting, and in the evening there was a grand summernights festival and concert. The festivities and prize shooting will be continued during the day, and this evening the victors at the targets will be awarded their prizes.

## MILITIA NOTES.

THE Sixth Battalion will leave Chicago at 11 o'clock to-day.

GORDON H. QUINN has been elected Captain of K Company, First Regiment.

THE Sixth Battalion had a guard-mount drill at the armory last Thursday night.

THE First Regiment had a battalion drill upon the Lake Front last Thursday night.

THE First Regiment has just been presented with 375 blue blouses by the Citizens' Association.

PRIVATE CHARLES J. DOWNEY, Company F, requests a transfer to Company I, First Regiment. Approved.

WILLIAM WILSON has been elected First and Joseph H. Schlund Second Lieutenant of B Company, First Cavalry.

PRIVATE EDWARD PETERSEN has requested a transfer from Company A to Company C, First Regiment. Approved.

CAPT. J. MCGREGOR, commanding G Company, Sixth Battalion, tenders his resignation. Approved and forwarded.

CAPT. J. R. TREVETT, commanding D Company, Ninth Infantry, at Champaign, requests twenty more rifles for his company.

THE First Regiment and Sixth Battalion will indulge in target practice at Oconomowoc and Geneva Lake, Wis., this week.

COL. THOMPSON has gotten out most elaborate invitations for his encampment, and expects to be visited by a large number of guests.

LIEUT. E. C. COLE, Quartermaster of the Sixth Battalion, left the city last Saturday for Geneva Lake with a detail of thirty men, to lay out the camp.

PRIVATE FRANK E. HARRINGTON, F Company, First Regiment, requests an honorable discharge on account of removal from the State. Approved.

CAPT. SHEA SMITH, E Company, First Regiment, requests the honorable discharge of Private William Newcomb, on account of removal from the State.

CAPT. LINDSAY, G Company, First Regiment, requests the honorable discharge of Sergt. Charles F. Dunning and Corporal George B. Mansfield, on account of removal from the State; also requests the discharge, "for the good of the service," of Private John L. Beaubrien, on account of non-payment of dues and non-attendance at drills.

MAJ. TOBEY last week received formal permission from Gov. Cullom to take Battery D to Geneva Lake, to participate in the Sixth Battalion encampment.

CAPT. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, B Company, Sixth Infantry, recommends the honorable discharge of Private Albert G. Webb, on account of removal from the State.

CAPT. G. M. HOLMES, commanding F Company, First Regiment, requests the honorable discharge of Private Herbert F. Paul, on account of removal from the State.

THE Second Regiment had a street parade in fatigue uniforms last Thursday evening, which was participated in by about 300 members, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hennessey.

CAPT. JOHN R. TREVETT, D Company, Ninth Battalion, recommends the discharge of Privates James Braddock, J. W. McPherson, and Joseph Hunt, "for the good of the service."

THE discharge of Private Charles Lewis, B Company, Sixth Infantry, is requested upon a surgeon's certificate. The same request is made on behalf of Private Barney Tormoelhin, same company.

ON Friday next a special car is to convey Gov. Cullom, staff, and family, Gen. Sheridan and staff, and Gen. Torrence and staff, to Oconomowoc, as guests of the First Regiment. A gala time is expected.

THE acting Quartermaster-General of the First Brigade last week received 18,000 rounds of cartridges from the United States Cartridge Company, of Lowell, Mass., ordered by Adjutant-General Hilliard.

CAPT. JOHN R. TREVETT, commanding D Company, Ninth Infantry, at Champaign, recommends the honorable discharge of Privates H. A. Stilwell, E. J. Wilkins, O. R. Burnham, W. C. Condit, W. D. Rudy, and F. C. Davidson, on account of removal from the State.

THE Second Regiment will hold its annual picnic at Woodlawn on the 22d inst. It is to be hoped that the regiment will make it as profitable as the one held last year. No pains have been spared to make the venture a success.

CAPT. HOLMES, F Company, First Regiment, requests the discharge of George A. Nelson, William R. Phelps, James E. Ryan, and Charles W. Danforth, "for the good of the service," on account of non-attendance at company-drills, etc.

CAPT. GEORGE S. MILES, commanding Company A, First Infantry, requests the honorable discharge of Private William P. J. DeLand, on account of expiration of term of service. Also the discharge, "for the good of the service," of Privates Henry H. Reardon and William E. Stickle.

THE Sixth Battalion will start for Geneva Lake to-day. The encampment will last a week, and the members are expecting a very enjoyable time. Col. Thompson asserts that he will maintain strict discipline while in camp, and, so far as possible, make the occasion one of instruction for the men.

ALL the militia of Chicago has either gone into camp or are preparing for picnics and excursions, and it is lively times with the boys. The First Regiment is in camp at Oconomowoc, the Second Regiment is completing its arrangements for a picnic at Woodlawn on the 22d inst. The Sixth Battalion and Battery D go into camp at Geneva Lake, Wis., to-night. The First Cavalry is contemplating doing something desperate, and the Sixteenth Battalion is plotting a plan to attend divine service on Sunday in a body.

THE Sixth Battalion will march out of Chicago with Battery D, to-day, with about 250 men, to go into camp at Kaye's Park, Geneva Lake. Col. Thompson, Capt. Robins, his adjutant, and a number of the line officers were at their armory, corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, last Saturday night until a late hour, completing arrangements for the excursion. Quartermaster Cole, with a detail of thirty men, preceded the command last Saturday to lay out the camp. On the same day the battery sent up two pieces of artillery. Col. Thompson declares his intention of having a sham battle and a lively time generally while in camp. He has issued about 150 elaborate invitations to his friends throughout the State and Geneva Lake to visit his camp. Saturday, the 24th, is to be "field day," at which time the Colonel and his staff will receive all guests formally. The Governor and his staff, Gen. Sheridan and staff, Gen. Torrence and staff have received personal invitations, as have also many prominent citizens. Gen. P. H. Sheerer has been invited to inspect the battalion.

### THE FIRST REGIMENT CAMP.

Lieut. A. L. Bell, Quartermaster of the First Infantry Regiment, left here last Tuesday, with a detail of thirty men, for Oconomowoc, whither the squad went to lay out "Camp Culiom" for the reception of the regiment later. The company entered Oconomowoc in command of Lieut. Bell in the midst of a blinding rain. The First Regiment is doomed to meet with a rain or snow storm every time it goes outside its armory. However, the boys went to work with a will, and very soon the allotted ground began to assume quite military proportions. Tents were erected, guards were posted at night, and, in order to make it the more interesting, Lieut. Bell constituted himself "commander of the post," and made Lieut. Paulson his adjutant. Private Corbett, of H Company, was promoted to the rank of corporal pro tem. The town is filled with guests this summer, and they, with the natives, fall out in force to watch the movements of the soldiers each day. The commander of the detail has roll-call at 6 in the morning and again at night. The camp is in a grove of oaks, with a clear, running brook on one side and the sloping shores of Lake La Belle on the other, about one mile from the depot. The spot is the old stamping grounds of many picnics, and the grand old trees cover a sufficient area of ground to shade the entire camp.

## SUBURBAN.

### ENGLEWOOD.

A large delegation of the Hibernian Society from the Stock-Yards and South Side, headed by a band of music, marched to St. Ann's Catholic Church, corner of Pavilion parkway and Wentworth avenue, yesterday morning, where they attended church in a body. The Rev. P. M. Flannegan officiated.

The Englewood Rifle Club holds its regular quarterly meeting this evening at the *Eye* office. Next Saturday afternoon the Lake View Club will shoot a match with the Englewood Club on the grounds of the latter.

It took five trains of thirty-two cars to convey the French Benevolent Society to the picnic grounds at Colehour yesterday.

## MORTUARY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The funeral of ex-Gov. J. A. Campbell took place from his late residence yesterday. The State Department was represented by Assistant-Secretary John Hay; the Chief Clerk, Mr. Brown; the Solicitor, Mr. O'Connor, and others; the War Department by Gen. A. D. McCook, Col. Corbin, and Col. Mallory. Dr. Sunderland conducted most appropriate services. The burial was at Oak Hill. Few men of his age have filled so many responsible posts, both military and civil, as had Gov. Campbell. He was faithful and efficient in all public trusts. In private life he was a man whose whole happiness centered in his family and his friends, and a large circle throughout the country will sincerely mourn his death.

## NO YELLOW-FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 18.—Dr. C. B. White, Sanitary Director of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, and Dr. Jones, President of the Board of Health, certify that there is not a case of yellow-fever in this city, nor has there been a case in the city this summer.

**The Historical Fortress of Janina.**

*London Globe.*

Among all the Turkish possessions which the European Arcopagus has just gracefully given away none probably will touch the national sentiment more than Janina, the stronghold of the renowned Ali Pasha. The celebrated mountain fortress is said to occupy the site the Temple of Dodona, but it has no classical interest in itself. It came into existence under the Lower Empire under the title of Joannina, or St. Johnstown, and is now locally known as Yanina. Its modern history dates from its seizure by the young Albanian chieftain, who, by a rare combination of diplomacy and reckless daring, obtained from the Porte a confirmation of his conquest. The readers of "Childe Harold" will remember the portrait which Byron sketched of this remarkable man when he visited him at his birthplace of Tepelen. His enterprising career began while he was yet a boy, and after making himself master of Epirus, and portions of Acarnania and Ætolia, he annexed the Pashalik of Skodra and reduced the towns along the Gulf of Arta, one of his most daring exploits being the storming of Prevesa. Though at one time in league with them, he subsequently gained much credit from the Porte by breaking the power of the Klephts, the robber clans of whom we shall probably hear again before the Græco-Turkish boundary is finally settled. Had the Turkish authorities ventured to avail themselves freely of the extraordinary influence which their formidable vassal had acquired, they might have succeeded in crushing the Greek revolution, but the fall of Ali Pasha proved the opportunity for which the Greek patriots were watching. As Janina was the scene of the Pasha's early triumphs, so was it of his death. When his "lawless law" had become embarrassing to the Sultan, he was attacked by the Ottoman troops; and having been shut out of the fortress by his own followers he retired to the little island on the lake which lies at the foot of Metyikeli. And here his wild career was terminated by assasination in his 82d year. In its palmy days the Pasha's capital boasted a population of 50,000. If the Greeks make good their acquisition Europe will look to them to fulfil the boasts of which they are so prodigal, and restore somewhat of its lost prosperity.

White, soft, and velvety hands follow the use of Cuticura Medicinal Soap.

# DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

## Citizenship at Wholesale—Supervisor John I. Davenport's Astonishing Testimony.

## How a Democratic Judge Made 1,300 Democratic Citizens in One Day.

## Sixty-four Thousand Certificates in 1868—Extending the Frauds to Other States.

*New York Tribune, July 17.*

At the investigation of the Wallace Committee yesterday, in the Post-Office Building, in regard to the conduct of Chief Supervisor John I. Davenport during the election in November, 1878, Senators Wallace, McDonald, Hoar, and Blair were present. Mr. Davenport was the only witness examined. He was self-possessed, and gave his facts and figures rapidly, clearly, and with effect. His eyes twinkled as he rolled up the testimony of Democratic corruption, especially when he noted any signs of disapproval on the part of the Democratic members. He held a cigar in his mouth most of the time, but allowed it to go out frequently when on an interesting line of testimony. The questioning was mostly conducted by Senator Blair, Senator McDonald occasionally cross-questioning. The details of the working of the Democratic citizen mill were given clearly, and were fortified with documentary evidence obtained from the court records by Mr. Davenport or his deputies.

I am a United States Commissioner, said Mr. Davenport, quietly, and Supervisor of Elections. In 1876 I issued a number of warrants for the arrest of persons using fraudulent naturalization papers. In 1868 I was employed as counsel for the Union League Club to investigate the frauds that had been and were still going on, and to prepare proof and to secure witnesses. I sifted the mass of evidence obtained, and laid it before the committee, known as the Lawrence Committee, and following that came their report in the first election after I was appointed Chief Supervisor I gave notice to all persons having naturalization papers issued in 1868 to be careful in their use, and proceeded to accumulate additional evidence to reach those who had committed the frauds. I found that there were persons who acted as witnesses for hundreds and thousands of people, and I accumulated information relative to the conduct of naturalization proceedings in that year, and in 1866 and 1867 also.

### HOW THE FRAUDS BEGAN.

These wholesale naturalization proceedings began in 1866, before Judge Cardozo, in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1867 they were transferred to the Superior Court, before Judge McCunn. The Court of Common Pleas had done the bulk of the naturalization business, until it was stopped by Mr. Jarvis, the Clerk of the Court, a Democrat, but a man of strict integrity. I have here a mass of applications (exhibiting a pile of papers) on which the Clerk utterly refused to offer certificates.

In 1868 the Court of Common Pleas was neglected, and ony issued 3,145 certificates, while the Superior Court issued 20,000, and the Supreme Court, for the first time in its history, was opened for purposes of naturalization. The Superior Court there were issued in December, 1868, 36,236; in January, 1869, the Deputy Clerk of the Court issued 27,897. In October alone 18,472 certificates were given out.

In the Superior Court, before one Judge, there were issued in fifteen days of October, 1868, according to the files of the Court, 18,817 certificates. There was, as nearly as can be ascertained, an additional issue of 20,000 in the two Courts, of which no records appear on the books. In 1868 there were 64,000 such naturalization papers manufactured in these Courts.

### WORK IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, there were 18,834. In the Superior Court, during October, five Judges took part in the proceedings. Judge Barbour naturalized seventy-five; Anthony M. Robinson the same number; Samuel Jones, 1,000. From seven to eight-tenths of the number were before Judge McCunn, and Judge Garvin had the remainder. All except Judges Garvin and McCunn attended to their ordinary duties during the month, and Garvin did so part of the time, doing Chamber business occasionally.

This total of 18,834 in the Supreme Court is 8,758 more than appears on the files of the Court for 1868, as I learn from testimony other than that given by M. Plum.

Here a diversion occurred; before the witness put his statement in the concise form above given, Judge McDonald, of the Democratic side, objected to hearsay evidence. Mr. Blair defended Mr. Davenport, and thought he should not be limited by any ordinary rules for witnesses. The objection was settled by Mr. Davenport's statement that he had his evidence independent of hearsay.

### MR. DAVENPORT BEGINS THE FIGHT.

In 1873 and 1874, he continued, instructions were given to regard those specific cases where information was obtained relative to fraudulent naturalization papers. In 1876 I issued a notice to the Supervisors to challenge peremptorily every person who appeared for the purpose of registering on the 1868 certificate. I had obtained so much information that it was my desire to give each person notice that his right to the possession of such certificate would be contested, and to place him on his guard as to their use. By 1878 I had obtained additional facts, as I desired to sustain myself, but not to act hastily. I believed that a large number of those having such certificates had been imposed upon. I sought Mr Kelly and proposed to him the appointment of a joint committee of Republicans and Democrats, and said that if they would work with me I would sit during the evening, in order to allow the laboring men more facilities for appearing than they would have during the daytime. And I proposed that the Committee from Tammany Hall should aid me in having the holders of '68 papers appear before me in the spring and summer of 1878; that these fraudulent papers should be taken up, and the holders be permitted to declare their intentions where they had not declared them; and that those who had declared their intentions should obtain proper papers. Thus I wanted to save the issuing of warrants, and to prevent arrests and the complications which would arise if such action was taken at the election.

Henry L. Clinton, of Tammany Hall, wrote to me, and subsequently a committee was appointed by Mr. Kelly's organization—namely: Luke Cozzins, Judge Quin, and Henry D. Purroy. They appointed one of their number to sit in my office during the proceedings. They sat for two or three days, and then withdrew for reasons unknown to me, although I have my views. They opened an office in Reade street, and sent out circulars printed in English and German to all holders of papers in 1868.

Mr. Davenport here read a copy of the circular. Its purport was to render the persons referred to suspicions of the Government's Supervisors, and seemed especially to warn them against appearing before Mr. Davenport. An early call at their office was advised.

I proceeded, said Mr. Davenport, resuming his story, during the summer, with the business, and between 2,000 and 3,000 persons appeared before me, surrendered their false papers, and made affidavits as to how they obtained them. Of these 1,000 men had voted on the papers for eight years. They were considerably over age when they arrived in this country,—from 40 to 60 years of age,—yet they were naturalized as minors, without declaring their intentions. In 1878 the number of fraudulent certificates registered was reduced to 3,197, as against 10,000 in 1876. I issued warrants for 3,100 holders of these papers, and prevented all except 1,240 from voting, and in these cases it was not my fault. Some of the 3,197 procured new papers.

### SPECIMEN FRAUDS.

In sifting this matter I learned first that the number of applications on file nowhere nearly approached the number issued in 1868. Certificates in blank were issued, under the seal of the Court, and with the clerk's signature attached; and in 1867 the same thing was done. (Mr. Davenport here showed a certificate.) Where they were so issued, he continued, they were ready to use by filling in the names. I have in my possession blanks with one name erased by a knife, and another filled in. Later this kind of work was done with acid, and is almost impossible to detect. This practice was carried on to a considerable extent. I also learned that many certificates were issued in names of fictitious persons for whom applications were made out and filed in the court. Many of them were signed, in good handwriting, by witnesses who cannot write at the present time.

### PROFESSIONAL WITNESSES.

Many of the persons engaged in this work were acting as standing professional witnesses. For instance: Patrick Goff was a witness for 2,162 persons, and John Moran for 1,397. Ten persons were witness for 8,245 applicants. In one month, as shown by the files of the Court, these witnesses, about 100 in number, made affidavits for above 20,000 people. They were, in fact, permanently attached to the courts during the naturalization proceedings, in that capacity and for that purpose. For October, 1868, there were 87,000 applications, to which they made affidavit. They acted in both courts on the same day.

Patrick Goff was witness in the Supreme Court as follows: On Oct. 9 for 63; 10th, 325; 12th, 391; 13th, 357; 14th, 114; 15th, 196; 16th, 165; 17th, 13; 19th, 73; 20th, 56; 21st, 20; 23d, 18.

John Moran was witness as follows: Oct. 7, for 9; 8th, 34; 9th, 6; 10th, 29; 13th, 95; 13th, 136; 14th, 115; 15th, 30; 16th, 265; 17th, 1; 19th, 60; 20th, 51; 21st, 98; 22d, 61; 23d, 71.

John Ward appeared for applicants as follows: In the Supreme Court, Oct. 8, 44; 9th, 40; 10th, 17; 13th, 136; 13th, 162; 14th, 53; 15th, 107; 16th, 29; 17th, 23; 19th, 63; 20th, 58; 21st, 46; 22d, 39; 23d, 44; and in the Superior Court, Oct. 1, 8; 2d, 23; 3d, 32; 5th, 17; 6th, 26; 7th, 27; 8th, 33; 9th, 15; 10th, 7; 12th, 10; 14th, 7; 15th, 4; 16th, 2; 17th, 3; 19th, 11; 20th, 2.

Patrick McCaffery in the Superior Court made affidavits for 273 persons, and in the Supreme Court for 676. John Ward appeared for a total of 1,069 applicants. In these applications the signatures of the applicants were not there, but their names were used. The witnesses obtained the certificates in the names of the applicants, and sold the papers to them at rates varying from 50 cents to $2.

### SPREADING THE WORK TO OTHER COUNTIES.

In the Supreme Court, Goff, in one day, obtained certificates for 1,000 persons, and took to Kings County 400. Numbers were also delivered to nearly all the river counties,—Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Rockland. I know of 500 that were offered in Saratoga County, in blank, to Mr. Curtis, of the State Committee, at $1 apiece.

### ANNOYED AT THE FACTS.

Here Senator McDonald interrupted Mr. Davenport, saying:

"I propose to bring the witness to reasonable limits. He cannot verify by his oath every story told him of these papers, but what he says may obtain strength before the country if Mr. Davenport states it."

Mr. Davenport—"I don't propose to testify to what I can't swear to."

Senator Hoar—We are to report to the law-making power of the country such facts as may lead to a change of the existing laws affecting the purity of the ballot, and the Committee will be laughed out of sight if they apply to this inquiry the petty rules that govern evidence in a Police Court."

Senator Blair said that on the petition of Fernando Wood and seventy others, presented to the House in 1876, the Lynde Committee was formed. The petition called for the impeachment and removal of Mr. Davenport. The report of the Lynde Committee covered seventy closely-printed pages, and consisted largely of hearsay evidence, which had been made the groundwork for investigation by the Committee.

"At a previous session," said Senator Hoar, "Senator Garfield proposed that Mr. Davenport should state what grounds he had for taking up these naturalization papers, and give the source of the information which led to his pursuing his course. The Committee had by a majority vote decided that Mr. Davenport should take that course, and now it is proposed by Senator McDonald to reverse that decision."

"I have no doubt," remarked Senator McDonald, stubbornly contesting the point, "that many of these stories are manufactured, and I don't want to be as credulous as the Commissioner" (Mr. Davenport).

After considerable debate, it was finally agreed that Mr. Davenport should state only the matter that came within his own knowledge, and he continued:

I believe that a very large number of certificates were issued for which there are no records and no application on file anywhere in court. I call the attention of the Committee to the testimony before the Congressional Committee on Contested Seats in the case of Van Wyck against Green, and that from Orange and other counties before the Lawrence Committee, and to a letter written by me to County-Clerk Gumbleton on Oct. 22, 1878, asking him if any naturalizations had been made by the Supreme Court in 1868, and to Mr. Gumbleton's reply in the negative. Mr. Davenport here stated that no certificates were printed for the Supreme Court until 1868.

### NOT INFORMED ON HISTORY.

Here is a certificate, he said, in which the person who filled up the blank forgot that 1872 was not the ninety-first year of the independence of the United States, and filled up the blank as he had been accustomed to do in 1868, instead of making it the ninety-sixth year of independence. In a certificate issued to James Phelan and in two others the "6" is erased and "8" written over it. The name of Max Weinheim was not on the '66 certificate, as none were presented to the Superior Court in that year, so the Court sent another paper to his house (tossing the certificate to Senator McDonald). I also believe that naturalization papers were given out in blanks, because I have in my possession several papers for which there is no application on file. The clerks so informed me, and I have also inspected the records.

Many persons whom I questioned said they got their papers at the City-Hall, and this was undoubtedly true. But the Court only sat two nights at that place; the papers were given out from the clerk's office. The room in the basement was occupied in October, 1868, by a large number of men sent from the different wards of the city, as standing witnesses, and the applications were filled up by them. Out of 30,000 certificates printed for the Supreme Court, only 1,802 were left when they got through, as Mr. Lowe testified upon the Lawrence Committee, and none were issued except by the clerk. From certain facts obtained I learned that certificates of naturalization were obtained at clubrooms and bar-rooms. Very many of the professional witnesses were under five or six indictments each on criminal charges, and both McCunn and Barnard, who had long been criminal Judges, knew the men personally. In 1868 United States Marshal Murray, believing this work was being done, sent a number of fictitious names to the Democratic National Committee, and in a few hours obtained certificates of naturalization for all, on the payment of $2 each. Applications were made out at Democratic headquarters, and residences were given in stone-yards and vacant lots.

### MAKING CITIZENS FOR NEW JERSEY.

Nor did the Courts confine their naturalization to this and adjoining counties; they naturalized many persons from New Jersey and other States. I know of the seizure of 3,000 certificates, contracted for regularly to be delivered in Connecticut, at 50 cents each. They were seized in a liquor store at Prince and Mercer streets by the police.

Mr. Davenport here gave the names of two persons from New Jersey naturalized in New York, Peter E. Krankie, of Hoboken, and George Hooten. The latter was naturalized on a declaration form to which no declaration is attached, but which contains this peremptory order:

"Give this man his certificate.

"JOHN H. MCCUNN."

According to the ratio in the Courts since 1868, from 40 to 50 per cent of the persons naturalized should have been on previous declarations of intention. In 1868, out of 18,824 on file, only 400 were on declaration. In the Supreme Court the ratio should be the same. Out of 25,000 only 4,000 were on declaration and discharges. In the Court of Common Pleas a large number was on declaration, made within two years. Whole streets were taken and naturalized from house to house. From one disreputable place in Green street forty-two persons were registered. The number ran as high as 348 on the register, when there were but 263 in the street. In the City-Hall place men were registered as high as No. 342 when there were only forty houses there. Out of forty-four houses on Vanderwater street 103 men were naturalized in the Supreme Court. On Greenwich, James, Spring, Thames, and other streets numbers were given in excess of the houses, and Patrick Goff, as a witness for these, gives his address in thirteen different places,—all "No. 44."

Another system adopted was for two aliens to appear for each other, although the statute requires that a witness must be a citizen of the United States. Some of the standing witnesses who had appeared during the month turned up on the last day, and were themselves duly naturalized.

In reply to Senator McDonald's question, Mr. Davenport stated that he knew of this fact, of applicants appearing for each other, by the indices of the courts.

These indices, he said, until after arrests were made, in 1868, were simply alfabetical lists, made up months afterward, and no pretense was made that they were anything else; as, for instance, in the Supreme Court, on Feb. 19, 1871, the clerk had just begun to make up the indices for 1868. There was no record of these naturalization proceedings, except in these indices.

### THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Committee at half-past 2, Mr. Davenport proceeded with his statement as to what led to his official action. He mentioned that in the Supreme Court, and in the Superior Court before Judge McCunn, applicants were seldom if ever admitted to the court-room. In the room adjoining there was another branch of the Supreme Court where Judge Barnard sat. There were during the time when the naturalization papers were issued in 1868 many professional witnesses who occupied a room connected with that in which Judge Barnard was holding court, by a green door, through which the Judge, from time to time, went to laugh and jest with these professional witnesses. Papers were filled up in that room, and proceedings generally were conducted in an irregular manner. They had a mock court; elected a judge and court.

He also had in mind, he said, the fact that many persons who claimed to have been naturalized in these courts had not been in the country five years; many of them, on the contrary, only a few months, and some of them only a few weeks. He had a letter written by one Carl Kroger, who, together with August Haeffner Sternfield and Henry Beer, arrived at the Port of New York, landing at Castle Garden from the steamship Allemania, from Hamburg. Kroger remained in New York, Sternfield went to Vermont, and Beer settled in West Troy. Within one month Kroger was made an American citizen, and in his delight thereat on Oct. 13 of the same year he wrote Sternfield a letter, of which the following is a literal translation:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—DEAR FRIEND: The purpose of this letter, written by an American citizen, is simply to ask that both you and Henry should come here as soon as possible, if you feel inclined to become citizens. Please write to Henry immediately, as I do not know his address. I am still working at Williamsburg, but that at night since last week. I am, in haste, your sincere friend, CHARLES."

### DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Davenport further said that he had also in his mind cases in which men were naturalized within three weeks after their arrival. He had had in his possession, as before stated, nearly 4,000 certificates, accompanied in all instances by affidavits of the persons to whom they referred, setting forth the various facts in regard to their not having been in this country sufficiently long legally to obtain these certificates. He called attention to the fact that instructions to Supervisors, found on page 462 of the Lynde Committee testimony, were not issued by him, but were simply extracts from the laws which were printed on the inside of the covers of the Supervisors' books. The notices given to persons to surrender these bogus naturalization papers were subsequently renewed in Sept. 21 and afterward to Oct. 12; and every opportunity was given for bringing in the papers before the warrants were issued or any action taken. The notices were published in both English and German, and several thousand of the persons named were informed personally or direct by mail.

The papers were surrendered from day to day, and each person was handed in return a paper of instructions how to proceed to be naturalized, and all assistance to this end was given to them. When persons who had declared their intentions, or had been discharged from the army, had lost their papers, applications were made for duplicates for them, and they were in every case put upon the right track of obtaining citizenship.

Senator Hoar—At whose cost was this done?

Mr. Davenport—It was done at my personal cost; without charge to them.

Mr. Davenport described the care taken to instruct each person how to apply for citizenship, and the various facilities provided for them, when Senator Blair put a question in reference to the arrests made on the day of election.

"The number registered on these papers," replied Mr. Davenport, "as I have stated, in 1876, was 10,000. In 1878 there were 3,200. If it had not been for the advice which I and had been given to these men from the headquarters I have before spoken of, but few, if any, of them would have so registered. Of the 3,200 who did so register in 1878, about 1,200 voted; and that any of them voted was due to the fact mainly that the Marshals at the polling-places were absent at the time these persons made their appearance at the poll.

"With regard to election-day, I had not been out of this building further than the Astor House for a period of forty-eight hours or more. My meals, such as I had, were served in the building here. I remained here the night previous, and went from here the following morning about 6 o'clock. I went to the court and remained there until 9 in the evening. I had requested one of the Commissioners, in order to save bringing people the entire length of the island, to go to the neighborhood of Harlem Bridge and hold his court there. I also requested another Commissioner to sit on the other side of the Harlem River in what is known as the annexed district, to make more easy the transaction of business there. Commissioners Shields and Denel held a court in this building and certain other Commissioners were appointed to try the cases of certain districts. That was done for the purpose of facilitating business, so as not to keep the people any longer than was necessary. Whenever, on the day of the election, the persons arrested stated by themselves or through counsel that they would make no effort to vote upon these papers, they were discharged upon their own recognizances. So far as I knew they suffered no hardship other than that of having to remain in the court-room for a few hours, and in some instances for a few moments only.

### THE "SLAVE-PEN."

Senator Blair—Will you please describe the room where they were kept, and its subdivisions?

Mr. Davenport—It is the room where all persons arrested for offenses against the United States laws in this district, and who are brought before the Commissioners here, are sent, and it is situated on the fourth floor of this building. It was not built by me, but by the United States, for the purpose of retaining prisoners until they can be forwarded to Ludlow Street Jail.

Senator Blair—But describe the room.

Mr. Davenport—This slave-pen, as it has been called, is about the size of this, with iron bars dividing off one end.

Senator Blair—What proportion of the room is for the prisoners?

Mr. Davenport—The room is 21½ feet by 44 feet. The so-called cage is 21½ feet by 13 feet. It takes up one end of the room.

Senator Blair—And how is the rest of the room occupied?

Mr. Davenport—By the Deputy Marshals.

Senator Hoar—Is there any reason why a prisoner should not be as comfortable as a Deputy Marshal?

Mr. Davenport—None whatever, except that he cannot walk out into the hall, and the Deputy Marshal can.

Senator Hoar—That room is as comfortable in all respects as a large, well-lighted parlor in the best hotel, with the exception of the iron grating which prevents persons from getting out?

Mr. Davenport—It is, sir.

Senator Blair—Who were the persons actually confined there?

Mr. Davenport—Those who were held in default of bail, or whose bail was fixed, but who were unable to get it. They were sent from there from time to time, as from other courts, to Ludlow Street Jail. None stayed there all night.

### REMOVAL OF SUPERVISORS.

Senator Blair—In 1878 you removed, or caused to be removed, a number of Supervisors. For what reason?

Mr. Davenport—Mainly for the reason that their handwriting was not good enough. I do not remember the number, but it was about eighty or ninety.

Senator Blair—Of both political parties?

Mr. Davenport—Yes. There would have been no object in discharging them on partisan grounds, as the Supervisors are chosen by the two parties. There was no citizen who made any complaint to me, either during registration or afterward, as to the Supervisors or Marshals. I issued warrants and arrested two Supervisors, and they were removed for misconduct. Outside of that I know nothing of any improper acts by them. It was suggested before the Lynde Committee that several were arrested who were discharged before they came before me; I never heard of any of these cases.

Senator Blair—Have the Democrats not complained?

Senator Hoar—O, that is not evidence.

Senator Blair—I would like to know if there has been no local complaint; whether, in this great Democratic city, there has been no complaint as to the personal misconduct of Mr. Davenport?

Mr Davenport—I do not know, sir. I am reminded of one other thing in regard to these naturalization papers of 1868. Each political party had then, as ever since, a naturalization committee. Of the number